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## The National Police Gazette.

BY ENOCH E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,  
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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF THE

BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN,

## JOSEPH T. HARE.

[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

CONTINUED.

*Trial and Conviction—Entrance in Prison—Ty-rant Keeper—Revolt of the Convicts—The Par-ley—Terms of Truce—The Retaliation—The New Keeper—The Advantages of Good Behav-ior—Pardon—Search after the Belt—Inter-views with the Magistrate—Eastward Ho—Re-flections by the Roadside.*

When we take into consideration the fact, that the vision of the spectral horse was related by the robber a few hours previous to an inevitable death, we are obliged, while we withhold from it our belief, at least to credit the absolute sincerity of the relator. There appears to be but a single feature of the transaction which baffles immediate decision. This is the question whether the superstitious highwayman was really the victim of a disordered mind at the time of his robbery of the drover, or whether in a subsequent hallucination he had conceived the vision and appropriated it as the mysterious cause of his first grand misfortune. The most natural view of the circumstance seems to be that he was really the victim of a feverish and disordered brain at the time spoken of, and that dashing forward, chased with a thousand fears, while yet almost shrinking from his speed, he experienced the illusion he so vividly describes.—The spectre stood within the scope and limit of his brain and its sudden appearance there to drive him back was no whit less remarkable than if its ravory proportions had stood out in the actual air a few feet farther off. The spectre was present to his sense; and in this view it may be recognised as a supernatural visitant and the destined decider of his fate, it had driven him back from a sure escape and delivered him up unresistingly into the hands of his pursuers. Small wonder then that while standing on the brink of death he should have concluded his portion of his eventful life with these striking words: "I think this white horse was Christ, and that he came to warn me of my sins and to make me fear and repent."

In a state of mind superinduced to the heav-iest gloom, by a profound belief that he was in the hands of a superior and controlling destiny, Hare suffered himself to be bound without remonstrance and passively led off amid the taunts and angry epithets of those who had taken him captive. He sat slouchingly astride the dull beast which had been allotted to him for the journey between the inn and the county prison; his head drooping upon his breast and his man-ner giving no evidence that he was conscious of any thing taking place about him. He answered



## HARE INCITING THE CONVICTS TO MUTINY.

no interrogations, he did not even lift his head to show he had observed them, and even when, to test the extent of his doggedness, the Regu-lators proposed to save further trouble by hang-ing him up to the next tree he maintained the same moody silence as before.

On arriving at the Franklin County Court House he was arraigned before a magistrate; charged on oath by the drover with the crime of highway robbery, and his guilt established by the production from his person of the stolen money. They also took from him the rich belt of Ma-rando, and its treasures turning out to be bank notes were voluntarily taken charge of with a most praiseworthy alacrity by an intelligent constable who stood by, and who remarked that this was not the first time he had got a bundle of counterfeit money from rogues of his class, and it should be his fault if the belt and its contents did not enable him to get to the bottom of the whole affair. Saying this he shoved the treas-ure in his pocket, giving at the same time a confidential nod to the magistrate, who seemed to entirely approve of the constable's sagacity. Hare was then committed to prison to await his trial. It is needless to delay the result. The evidence was conclusive. He was tried and con-demned and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years.

A few days after his incarceration Hare was seized with an illness which prostrated him for months. His recovery was gradual, but when finally declared to be convalescent he was put in the stone shop to work. If his statement is to be believed the treatment of the keeper of this establishment of the convicts under his charge was tyrannical and barbarous in the extreme.—He set them the most bitter tasks and for the slightest derelictions he administered the most cruel and unusual punishments. In addition to all this he was corrupt, and by a secret arrange-ment with the contractor for supplies not only furnished us with an inferior quality of food but stinted the rations far below the orders of the Government, and the measure of our necessary wants. By this means, though he had not been keeper long, he was fast accumulating wealth. But this could not last forever; the cries for bread became more and more bold, and the daily evidence of numbers being borne to the hospital and from thence carried to the grave yard, from

diseases superinduced by exhaustion, encouraged the murderers to thoughts of mutiny. It was while things were in this state that Hare one day during the absence of the overseer tossed down his mallet and addressed his fellow con-victs on grievances of which they were the vic-tims. The shop was soon in a state of revolt, and the mutineers voting the highwayman their Captain, swore to stand by him in any measures of redress he might determine to enforce.—Hare upon this ordered them to follow him and boldly marched across the prison yard towards the keeper's office.

The keeper was taken by surprise. The con-victs were upon him before he had time to pre-pare for his defence. Hare summoned him to a parley, and then detailed the infamous oppres-sions which they had suffered at his hands, con-cluding with a demand to know if such was to be their treatment for the future. The keeper, thoroughly intimidated at the threatening aspect of affairs, like all cornered tyrants, covered be-fore the indignation of those whom he had aroused; he expressed astonishment at the ex-istence of the evils which he declared he had now been made aware of for the first time, and charging them upon his subordinate, promised the complainants that they should have full rat-ions and liberal discipline for the future. These terms appearing satisfactory to the mutineers, whose whole object had been to put in a general remonstrance, they returned to their work, and for the remainder of the day every thing went on as regular as usual.

On the following morning, however, the as-pect of affairs had changed. The keeper was again master of the field. He took from their cells those whom he considered the ringleaders of the rebellion of the day before, and after pun-ishing them in detail, he put heavy irons on their limbs, and set them to work, in that fetter-ed condition. Hare he consigned to a punish-ment of solitary confinement on bread and water for eight days; then transferred him into the hospital, and had him confined there under a medical certificate that he was a lunatic.

The keeper, however, was destined not to tri-umph so completely as his despotic functions had flattered him to hope. The news of the rising of the convicts reached the ears of Gov-ernor Barbour, who, thereupon, instituted an in-

vestigation, which resulted in a complete expo-sure of the corruptions and abuses of the then incumbent.

He consequently discharged him in disgrace, and nominated to succeed him an amiable and generous gentleman named Colonel Campbell.—"Under the rule of this gentleman," says Hare, "the operations of the prison were regular and harmonious, the transition was so great between it and the former state of things, that for a time the prison almost wore an aspect of cheerfulness. At any rate, there was no more grumbling, for we were not obliged to endure any greater hard-ship than was enjoined by law, and as we knew our fate, in this regard, we submitted with a good grace. At the end of five years, my good con-duct had made a such a favorable impression on Colonel Campbell and several influential visitors to the prison that they united in an intercession to the Governor, and procured my pardon."

The first thing I did on coming out, was to hunt up, or rather to try to hunt up, the constable who had taken possession of my money—but not succeeding after several hours' effort, I wended my way to the house of the magistrate, before whom I had been arraigned, on the morn-ing following my arrest.

I found his honor, but had the misfortune to learn from him that the officer I sought, had emigrated three years before to some place in the State of Arkansas. I then stated to his hon-or the reasons why I was desirous of finding the absent individual, but concluded by saying, that no doubt he himself could inform me as well as the constable could, where I could re-cover my belt and other property that had been taken from me on the morning of my examina-tion. Upon this the magistrate opened his eyes with the utmost astonishment, and in a tone of indignation asked if I had not already had warn-ing enough by my late imprisonment to cure me of hankering after a lot of counterfeit money, to commence my old tricks again. I told him ear-nestly that the money was not counterfeit, but genuine bank notes, to an amount rising \$4000. The anger of his honor at this declaration of mine became furious in the extreme, and he or-dered me instantly out of his house, declaring, as he followed me to the door, if he found me within ten miles of the town after the next twenty-four hours, he would commit me to the common jail as a vagabond.

I made no reply, but smiling to myself at the consummate duplicity of the man, went quiet-ly out. It was plain that the magistrate and the constable had made themselves the heirs of my estate at the period of my moral death, five years before, and it was equally plain from what I had just experienced, that neither of them intended, after their administration upon my effects, to recognise the possibility of my existence at any future time.

It may seem strange that I had never com-municated, while in prison, the character of the contents of the belt and the name of the party who had it in possession, that it might be se-cured to me by the authorities to be delivered into my hands at the time of my discharge, but it will be recollected that I was in a raging fever for some time after my imprisonment, and that when I recovered the villainy which I saw prac-tised by all the officers of the prison, justified me in withholding my confidence from any one of them.

I, therefore, resolved not to commission a third party to depredate on the spoil, but shrewdly resolved to abide my time and to trust to wringing a portion of the money back from the fears of a single possessor of the secret, who might not want the matter noised about in a manner to induce the investigation of the trans-action. It has been seen, however, that my cal-culations, though judicious, were not successful in consequence of the absence of the constable. I turned sadly from the magistrate's door, and with the conviction that the world is made up mostly of rogues of various degrees. I threw the little bundle which I carried on the end of a stout, fresh cut stick, across my shoulder's, and trudged along the road that led eastward from the town, with a hearty good-will to take leave. After walking for three or four hours, I sat down on the bank of a brook to rest my limbs, and to partake of a repast, materials for which I had provided myself with before setting out. As I sat alone by the road-side, thus engaged, I took a review of my past course of life, and endeavored to study out some prospects for the future. I was less successful in the latter branch

of my release than in the former. All ahead was vague, confused, and blank, while in the past was stored the vivid recollections of the happy times I had experienced before tripped up by misfortune. It seemed to me as if I had parted with my companions at the South West Point, but the day before, and in the next moment I would feel an impulse to start up and hurry forward to fulfil the invitation of Jenny's letter. I could scarcely realize that five long years had intervened between the time when I had stood the chieftain of a bold banditti, and the present hour, which found me an outcast felon, without one familiar face to welcome my return to life, or to sympathize with me for the woes I had endured.

I felt very sad at the isolated and degraded condition to which my offences had brought me, and then, for the first time, saw in its true light the folly of a career of crime.

It had stamped the mark of shame indelibly upon my heart, if not upon my brow, and I felt that crushed, disgraced, and deserted as I was, I had not the manhood left to stand up and look the great, wide, cold, and unforgiving world, with which I had to struggle, in the face. For the first time in years I wept, and my tears were those of sorrow and repentance. I resolved to live honestly for the future, and, though this conclusion was, for a time, wavering against the seductions of an opposite policy, instigated by my resentment against the respectable magistrate and constable who had so shamelessly plundered me, the good genius of the hour carried my resolutions and won me to a just decision. Having now got on decent terms with myself, I felt quite a relief in spirit, and for the purpose of properly arranging the details of my new campaign of life, I counted the money which had been furnished me by Col. Campbell and two or three of his friends. I found that I had left from the purchases which I had made that morning, the sum of nine dollars and three shillings. With this I hoped to reach Baltimore, where I trusted I might be able to obtain some immediate employment that would keep me from evil doing 'till I could look around and secure myself some substantial means of livelihood. Under the impulse of these resolves I gathered up my kit and strode cheerfully out into the highway to continue my journey. Now, though all my cogitations and resolutions, during this little interval of self-examination, were in the strictest faith and most earnest self-sincerity, there was one little, sinful, treacherous thought crept in to vitiate the whole, and to prove how easily a man may be duped by his own passions, or rather by his corrupted habits, when he least expects the assault of a mischievous influence.

In the same moment that I had resolved to make Baltimore the field of my new projects of an honest course of life, it struck me that in the route to Baltimore, laid the city of Richmond, where I encouraged myself to hope I might still find my good friend Jenny.

(To be Continued.)

**EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A PUBLIC EXECUTION.**—On Thursday, (the 1st July) says the Guelph Canada Herald, Charles Coghlin underwent the awful sentence of the law, for the murder of Richard Oliver in March last. At 10 the street opposite the place of execution was completely thronged. Coghlin made his appearance on the scaffold accompanied by the sheriff, Roman Catholic priest, and the hangman. A loud murmur of indignation resounded through the crowd. The hangman affixed the fatal rope round the neck of the culprit who was dressed, in a white gown and cap, and having made a low bow to the crowd, he stepped boldly forward and addressed the spectators, justifying the act for which he was about to suffer. He was interrupted several times by shouts from the crowd of "Speak out, Charley, my boy, tell the whole story," and such like. He called upon all men, young and old, to take warning by the example, which they were about to witness, and begged that they would pray for his soul, and that God would have mercy upon his miserable condition, and forgive him for the awful crime which he was now about to expiate on the gallows.

The father and brothers of the prisoner were eye-witnesses of his execution. One of his brothers said, "That's a brave lad," and his father cried out, "You got no justice in court—where's the justice you ever got from your enemies?" The convict's answer to this absurd question was, "No, I never got justice. They've laid a plot to kill this poor Papias." He was reminded that he was abusing his limited time, and requested to prepare for his end, on which he cried out at the top of his voice, "Three cheers for the Queen—three for Dan O'Connell—three for the Green Isle, and the mercy of the blessed Saviour be with ye."

Coghlin was executed for the commission of a wanton and cruel murder, which had its origin in religious strife.

Recorder Scott demanded of a fellow if he had committed all the crimes laid to his charge? I have done much worse.

How?

I suffered myself to be found out.

Sunday Mercury.

## General Criminal Intelligence.

### NEW ORLEANS.

July 8.

**SPRINGFIELD MARY—BOLD AND DARING ROBBERY.**—The most daring robbery on record in the police books of the season, took place last Friday afternoon. From the deposition it appears that a young man named James Steward was persuaded to go into a house at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, where a notorious courtesan, known as "Springfield Mary," has an apartment. While in her room, two men suddenly came in by a side door. One of them was armed with a dirk-knife and the other with a pistol, which they pointed at Steward, and threatened to take his life unless he gave up his money to the painted Gorgon who stood by him. Intimidated by their threats, he allowed himself to be searched by the woman, who took from his pocket a purse containing \$75 in gold, and then, by way of return, threw the empty purse in his face. On Steward's affidavit, which was made yesterday, warrants were issued for the arrest of all three of the persons connected with this outrageous robbery.

**ROBBERY OF A VOLUNTEER.**—John H. Taggart was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin to be examined on the charge of having robbed Benjamin W. Dickson, a returned volunteer, who belonged to Company I, of the Georgia Regiment, of \$110 in gold. It seems that the money was taken by means of a duplicate key, with which Taggart opened Dickson's trunk. The prisoner yesterday, in a manner, acknowledged the robbery, by giving the Recorder's clerk an order for \$100 on the person with whom he had deposited it. Taggart was committed for trial.

**ANOTHER CASE.**—A volunteer named Peter Dolan, was yesterday examined by Recorder Baldwin on the charge of having feloniously taken from a fellow volunteer a leather belt containing \$140 in gold, while the latter was asleep. A witness testified that O'Rourke, the man who was robbed, was intoxicated, and that Dolan proposed that they should take his money in order to prevent him from being robbed while in that situation. Dolan did take the money, and, it seems, got on a frolic. Not returning to the Montgomery House, where they had boarded for several days, O'Rourke began to suspect that he had been robbed—and hearing that Dolan had been picked up in the street while drunk with a large quantity of gold on his person, he made a deposition against him for robbery. Dolan was committed to await his trial.

**COMMITTED.**—The examination of Enos Christian, a member of the Louisiana Fusiliers, No. 2, for the murder of Frederick Trager, a volunteer belong to one of the Ohio regiments, in the Place d'Armes, on the night that the collision was given to the Mississippians, took place yesterday evening, at five o'clock, before Recorder Genois. Although the evidence was of a very conflicting nature, sufficient was elicited to induce the recorder to send the accused before the First District Court, to be tried for manslaughter.

**MORE CHIVALROUS ASSASSINATION.**—An affray occurred in St. Francis county, Ark., recently between Dr. Hale and Dr. Peyton. Dr. H. went to Peyton's room with a double barreled shot gun, saying he had come to kill him, but the cap burst, falling to go off. He immediately cocked the second barrel and fired, one shot taking effect in Peyton's chest. Peyton then reached a rifle sitting in the room, and shot Hale through the body, just as he (H.) was in the act of drawing a pistol. Dr. Peyton immediately surrendered himself to a magistrate, who, however, refused to take him in custody, as the facts were generally understood, and of a character to excuse the homicide.

This is but another of natural results of the Richmond tragedy last year.

### BARNSTABLE, Mass.

July 11.

**FIENDISH ATROCITY.**—On Sunday of the above date, a horrid case of murder occurred at Oyster-ville, in Barnstable. It was that of a child only ten weeks old, the first-born of its parents.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the majority of the people in the village were assembled at church, the mother of the child had left it for a few moments to go into the chamber, and while absent, some wretch came into the house, strangled the child and threw it into the dock a few rods distant. Words could not describe the anguish of the parents. The murderer has not been discovered; it has caused a great excitement on the Cape. We learn these facts from a gentleman who was present after the discovery of the body.

The Barnstable Patriot says the child belonged to Mr. George H. Hinckley, and several attempts have been made to set fire to the house of Mr. Oliver Hinckley, with whom Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hinckley resided.

### ROCHESTER.

July 15.

**PLAYING THE OFFICER.**—A man named Chas. Stetson, says the Rochester Advertiser, was yesterday committed to jail by Justice Wentworth, on the following charge: On Wednesday he called on a Mr. Royal Barlow, representing himself as an officer, and stated that he had a warrant for Barlow's arrest for a rape committed on the wife of Stetson. He stated at the same time that he had authority to settle the matter, and would do so on the receipt of twenty-five dollars. As Barlow had no money, he induced a friend to give Stetson his watch, and received a receipt in full. From various circumstances, his suspicions were afterwards excited that Stetson was not an officer, and upon calling upon Justice Bardwell, by whom the warrant was purported to have been issued, it was found to be a forgery.

So Mr. Stetson got himself into a scrape from which he may find some difficulty in extricating himself.

### TEXAS.

June.

**ATTEMPT TO MURDER AND LYNCH LAW.**—The Houston Telegraph gives a long account of a circumstance which recently occurred in Colorado county Texas. On the night of the 27th ult., a gentleman named Alexander Area, while on his way to Austin, was set upon and nearly murdered by one Jean Baptiste Russell, described as a mixed blooded Louisianian. Area escaped, made affidavit to the facts before a justice of the peace, and Russell was recognized and arrested. The trial was delayed at the request of Mr. A., who expressed himself anxious about his saddle-bags, which contained some papers of considerable value to him. The population of the town, informing themselves fully of the circumstances of the attempt to murder and rob, from the witnesses, and partly from the confessions of the prisoner, and knowing his previous villainous conduct and character, became so incensed at the enormity of the crime, that they took him out of the possession of the guard, from thence to the bottom, and it said he was there hanged. Their reason for this arbitrary and illegal proceeding is, that they have no jail.

### ST. LOUIS.

July 13.

**ELOPEMENT.**—The wife of a man named Bowling, eloped from her husband recently in this city, taking with her—what must be a much greater loss than herself—\$1200. She had taken up with some young Giovanni. She was arrested; but, though she cut loose from the husband, she is determined to hold on to the money.

We are of the opinion that her husband had better let both her and the money go.

### CADIZ, Ohio.

June.

**WHOLESALE POISONING IN A CHURCH.**—At a recent sacrament in the Seceder Church at Cadiz, Ohio, while the members were at the table, some six or eight persons were attacked by a violent fever so suddenly that they were compelled to leave the church for home and a sick bed. The disease spread rapidly through the congregation, and upwards of one hundred members have since been prostrated, and a considerable number have since died.

### PHILADELPHIA.

July 19.

**EXTRAORDINARY JUVENILE TURPITUDE.**—A case of juvenile turpitude, involving a degree of ingratitude and recklessness, rarely if ever equalled, has just occurred in Philadelphia.

It appears that some years since Mr. Charles F. Mansfield, paper hanger in South Second st., humanely adopted into his family a child, then some three or four years of age, and named as one of his own children, and was known as Mary Mansfield. She is now near fifteen years of age, and some weeks since expressed a desire to be admitted into company, which Mr. M. directly forbid, in consequence of her not having arrived at the years of discretion. From this denial she became desirous to remove all obstacles that prevented her from attaining her object; accordingly, on the afternoon of the 9th inst., she procured a quantity of arsenic from a druggist in Southwark, and boiled a portion of it in the milk that was to be used for tea. The family were all seized with violent vomiting, and a physician being called in, the cause was soon ascertained, and they were all fortunately rescued from death.

Mary was suspected, but nothing positive could be proved against her until Thursday afternoon, when Mr. M. succeeded, by alternate threats and coaxing, in making her confess the deed. When interrogated as to her object in her attempts to administer poison, she replied, that she wished to kill all the family, and she would then have the house and store to herself, and could receive whatever company she thought proper. Penitence was not evident in her until a commitment for the House of Refuge was obtained from Alderman Gaw. The sight of the dingy walls of her future prison-house, awakened feelings of remorse within her, and it was found exceedingly difficult for Mr. Mansfield, who was in the carriage, to extricate himself from her hold. It was with great regret that her benefactors parted with her, having been a member of their family so long she was looked upon as one of their own children. The House of Refuge may be the means of rescuing her from her bad disposition.

### BUFFALO.

July 16.

**A LADY CATCHING A PICKPOCKET.**—One of the light-fingered gentry, represented as a well-dressed, genteel appearing young man, found his way into the crowd around the baggage car, at the railroad depot, yesterday morning, on the arrival of the train from the east. In the confusion that usually attends the delivery and selection of baggage, he succeeded in getting his hand into a lady's pocket, with a view of monopolizing its contents. The lady, however, detected him, and with a spirit becoming a police officer, seized the villain by his arm, and compelled him to suspend proceedings. Holding on to him until she had satisfied herself that he had succeeded in abstracting nothing from her pockets, and had fully exposed him to the whole crowd of passengers.

Upon being released, the fellow made tracks, and he may consider it fortunate that no gentleman present partook of the energy of the woman, otherwise he might have been accommodated with lodgings "up town."

### SPRINGFIELD.

July 17.

**LARGE ROBBERY.**—The jewelry store of W. A. Hyde, of Springfield, was broken into the other night, and gold and silver watches, gold breast pins, gold rings, &c., to the amount of two thousand dollars stolen.

## Foreign Criminal Intelligence.

**HORRIBLE MURDER IN MARYLEBONE, LONDON.**—AN ENGLISH POLY-BODINE.—Immediately following the calamitous event of so many deaths by poison, at Kensal New Town, the D division of police has been again called into note by a murder committed by a woman under, it is presumed, the most cool and deliberate circumstances. The particulars will be best understood from the following report of the prisoner's examination.

At half-past 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mary Anne Hunt was placed at the bar of the Marylebone Police-court, before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, charged with the murder of an elderly woman, named Mary Stowell. The prisoner was remarkably well dressed, and apparently 30 years of age. She preserved the utmost degree of composure.

The first witness examined was Battersby, 24 D, who said—"At a quarter past four this morning, as I was on duty in Adam street West, I saw the prisoner put her head outside of the door No. 40. On her seeing me, she drew in, and shut the door. Thinking that there was something very suspicious, I concealed myself close by, and watched the house till a quarter to 5, when I saw the prisoner coming out with two large bundles. The moment she saw me, she threw them into the passage and closed the door, shutting herself in. I went over and tried the door, and found it fast. I waited a few yards off till a quarter past 5, when I saw the door opened an inch or two. I went up and tried to open it with my hand, but could not do so. I put my shoulder to it and forced it in, when I saw the prisoner behind the door. I said to her, 'do these two bundles belong to you?' and she said 'yes.' I said, 'if you had been an honest woman, you would have called a cab, and not have watched till the policeman was out of sight.' She then said, 'if you doubt me for a moment, I will leave the bundles and call for them in half an hour, when the people are up.' I told her that I must see the old lady in the front kitchen, and desired her to follow me. We went down together, and she knocked at the door, at the same time saying, 'it's of no use, for she's as deaf as a stone.' I went into the area with her, and looked through the window. There was no furniture at all in the room. I said to her, 'you have told me a falsehood; when are we coming to the truth?' She made no answer. We went up stairs, and I knocked at a side door in the passage. A woman answered, and I asked her to open the door of the back kitchen, but she told me that she had not got the key. I said to the prisoner, who was with me, 'this looks very suspicious; when she said, 'don't say I did it,' and she seemed greatly agitated. A constable was passing, and I desired him to take the prisoner to the station-house. I made my way into the kitchen, and found therein the body of the old lady, with a poker lying beside her; her head was under the grate. I got into the room, and found the woman dead, with a cord round her neck; she had no gown on; she had a large wound on the face and several other wounds on the crown of the head, which appeared completely crushed; a great quantity of blood had flowed, and I perceived it in all parts of the room. I sent for the doctor, who lived a few doors off, and on his attending he said the deceased had been dead several hours. I examined the bundles at the station-house, and they contained articles of apparel marked 'M.S.'

The poker, which was produced before the magistrate, had on it some blood, to which a quantity of hair adhered.

William Crofton Moat, surgeon, Upper Berkeley street, Bryanston Square—"I was called to the back kitchen of the house No. 40, Adam st. West, and there saw the body of an aged woman lying on her right side; one of her legs was bent over her body, and her neck was lying across a fender. A small rope was passed six times round her throat, but not tightly. There was a bruise under the left jaw bone. The body was quite cold, and the muscles rigid; the hands were begrimed with ashes, and the hair of the head was full of dust. A cap was lying by the side of the deceased, under whose head was a quantity of clotted blood, which had emanated from the mouth and nostrils."

Mary Anne Porter, wife of a constable of the D division, said—"I was called to search the prisoner, and I found a great deal of blood upon her clothing; her bonnet strings had also marks of blood upon them."

Mr. Rawlinson—"Did any thing more transpire respecting the appearances you speak of?" Witness—"No; but in addition to what I have stated, there was blood upon the prisoner's cloak."

Mr. Rawlinson—"Did any thing more pass?" Witness—"While in the cell, a man came to look at the prisoner, and she said 'that is a son-in-law of the old lady, and there are some things in the bundle which I have given the old lady for.'"

Mr. Mills, 3 George Place, Carnaby street, St. James', said—"I am porter to Mr. Barker, 170 Regent street, and am son-in-law of deceased. I dined with her on Sunday last, and have not seen her since. The prisoner who is a servant out of place, had been lodging with her eleven weeks, and a fortnight ago, she received notice to quit, but she refused to do so. Last Sunday morning my mother (deceased) told her she was grieved at not being able to get rid of her, and the prisoner had been heard to make an observation to the effect that she knew the old lady had some money in a corner drawer."

Susan Ann Nisbett—"I lodge at 40 Adam st., on the first floor. I knew Mrs. Stowell, the deceased, and saw her yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock."

Mr. Rawlinson—"Did you ever hear the prisoner threaten the deceased?"

Witness—"Yes; the night before last I heard her call her an old wretch, and say she would do for her."

The prisoner, on being asked what she had to say, and being duly cautioned by the magistrate, denied all knowledge of the way in which the old

lady came by her death; she said she knew nothing whatever about it.

On the following day an inquest was held on the body of the murdered woman, during which, Constable Batterby recapitulated the evidence which he gave before the magistrate; and added, that the accused attempted to escape over an eight foot wall, while he was getting into the kitchen where the murder was perpetrated. Subsequently, she feigned an excuse to go into the water-closet, and while there attempted strangulation by twisting her gown round her neck. She offered him 50s. if he would let her off, and begged of him not to say anything, adding, "I did not do it." He exhibited the accused's gown and shawl which were spattered with blood, and also a poker that was found in the kitchen, which was covered with blood and grey hairs.

Several witnesses gave evidence, circumstantially implicating the accused, but proving that deceased, instead of being wealthy, was a pauper, depending upon parochial charity and private benevolence.

Mr. William Crofton Moat, surgeon, Upper Berkeley street, who was called in when the murdered woman was first found, and who subsequently opened the body, stated that neither the jaw or skull, as they were stated to have been before the magistrate, were fractured. The rope that was twisted round her neck was so loose that it did not leave a mark. Upon opening the chest, he found eighteen ribs fractured, the right lung ruptured and gorged, and the left empty. In his opinion the deceased's assailant attempted first to strangle her, and that, having met with resistance, knocked her down, clasped her throat, and applied the violence to her chest that fractured deceased's ribs, and ruptured her lung, which injuries caused her death.

A witness proved that the accused had been in Colonel Wyndham's service, and that she was dismissed about nine weeks since in consequence of being subject to fits.

The jury retired, and shortly after 11 o'clock returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Mary Anne Hunt."

**NEW MODE OF EXTORTING MONEY.**—A MISCHEANT.—At Marlborough street Police Court, on Thursday, Edward Fox was brought before Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, for examination, charged with having extorted money, and having attempted to extort money, from various persons, under threat of charging them with indecent assaults.

Ellis Emanuel, artificial flower maker, 18 Greville street, Hutton Garden, said that the fellow had solicited money from him, and on his refusal to comply, threatened a charge against him of an indecent assault. He told the wretch to be off, or he would give him into the custody of a policeman. Before, however, he had time to do so, the prisoner himself called an officer to whom he communicated a frightful but unfounded charge. When the matter was called on for hearing on the following day, Fox was not present, and Mr. Emanuel was discharged. The prisoner had also charged a Mr. Day, near St. George's Hospital. He had been talking to Mr. Day about the review, and when the latter was about departing, the former said he must have some money, or he would give him three months, as he had a fellow that morning. Mr. Day refusing to comply, was taken into custody and locked up; but in the morning the prisoner never appeared against him, and he was discharged. The magistrate fully committed the wretch for trial.

(From the London Weekly Despatch.)

**SCHOLAR CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.**—Wm. Langford, 43, weaver, and Emanuel Fonseca, 23, cigar maker, who had been admitted to bail, were indicted for stealing a cash-box containing £5 in gold and silver money, the property of Clement Auguste Schottlander. From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appeared that he is the landlord of the Ship and Punch Bowl public-house, Poplar, and on the 10th of May, about 11 o'clock in the morning, he saw two men, one of whom he positively stated to be Langford, and the other he believed to be Fonseca, standing in front of his bar drinking, and from what subsequently occurred, it was pretty evident their object was plunder, and that they were watching an opportunity to observe where the prosecutor kept his cash-box. Having ascertained that fact, some person in the parlor, who appeared to act in concert with the thieves, called for some drink, and the moment the landlord went into the parlor with it, he heard a clink as of money, and on going back to the bar immediately, he saw the two men rushing out of the house. He pursued them, and came up with the man who was represented to be Fonseca, and laid hold of him, and found the cash-box under a coat that was upon his arm, and he took his own property and the coat also from him. Langford was taken into custody while in the act of running away, but the second man made his escape. On the following Monday, when Langford was to have been examined at the Thames police-court, the prisoner Fonseca was seen in one of the lobbies, and he was recognised and taken into custody, and committed for trial, but it appeared that he was subsequently admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Erie. The only question in the case was with regard to the identity of the prisoners, and whether they were really the men who were in the prosecutor's house at the time the robbery was committed. The prosecutor himself did not profess to identify Fonseca, but another witness named Hollander swore most positively that the prisoners were the men who rushed out of the prosecutor's house with the cash-box in question; and it was likewise stated that the coat fitted Fonseca. Mr. Clarkson, on behalf of Fonseca, said, that notwithstanding the evidence that had been adduced for the prosecution, he had no doubt he should be able to satisfy them that this prisoner was entirely innocent, and that the witnesses who had spoken to his identity were mistaken. Witnesses were then examined, from whose

evidence it appeared, that the prisoner Fonseca had been in the service of Emanuel Taddy, extensive tobacco and cigar manufacturer in the interior, for three or four years, and it was sworn positively by some of his fellow workmen, that he was at work with them on the day the robbery was committed, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and that he never left the warehouse during those hours. The foreman was also called, who spoke to the same fact, and likewise produced the book containing an account of the work performed every day by each man, from which it appeared that on the day in question the prisoner had performed the full average quantity of work. It likewise appeared that the prisoner bore the character of a very well-conducted, honest, unassuming young man, and his employers took so much interest in him on account of their belief of his innocence that they sanctioned the application to the Learned Judge at chambers to have him admitted to bail, and he was still continued in the service. Mr. Parcell said, he had several other of the prisoner's fellow-workmen in attendance to speak to the same facts if his Lordship thought it was necessary. Chief Justice Wilde expressed his opinion that the defence had been satisfactorily made out. It was not the case of a set of idle fellows being called to prove an alibi, but here the fellow-workmen of the prisoner who were employed with him at the same table spoke to the fact. It was not very probable that the prisoner should have left his work to go and steal this cash-box. The jury said, they quite agreed in the view taken of the case by his Lordship, and they at once returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Chief Justice Wilde ordered him to be immediately discharged, and said that he left the Court without the slightest stain upon his character. Mr. O'Brien, on behalf of the other prisoner Langford, urged upon the jury that after what had taken place in the case of Fonseca, it would be impossible for them to convict his client. It was clear that the witnesses were mistaken with regard to one of the men, and the jury could not safely rely upon their testimony with regard to the other. Chief Justice Wilde having summed up the case as it affected the prisoner, the jury, after deliberating two or three minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

**ARREST AND DEATH OF A MURDERER.**—The following particulars of a murderer and his untimely end we gather from the Cadde Gazette of the 25th ult.:

"Samuel R. Hinton, a young man, some time ago killed the Sheriff of Cherokee County, in Alabama, whose name was Stallings. After perpetrating the deed he fled to Texas. A reward amounting to \$1000 was offered for his apprehension, which induced his capture, but he was rescued by his friends. He was again captured and brought to Shreveport on the week ending the 19th inst. by three men, and taken to the City Hotel. His captors, it appears, received some intimation of an intended attempt at his release by civil process, and fearing also a rescue by arms by the friends of the prisoner in Texas, who, it was supposed would pursue, left town and made their way down the river. Meeting with Wm. A. Lewis, the prisoner, who was connected with the case, and, expressing their fears that an effort would be made to rescue their prisoner, prevailed upon him to give them accommodation until they could obtain passage on a boat bound for New Orleans. They therefore took up their quarters in the house of the overseer on the plantation of Mr. Lewis. On the 17th inst. one of the guard was out hunting and the other two had withdrawn their watching, the one sitting in the door, the other on the outside. Availing himself of this opportunity for escape, the prisoner, though he was fettered and manacled, seized a double-barreled shot-gun which stood near him, and threatened instant death to the man who should approach him. Under cover of the gun he advanced to the mantel piece, on which were two pistols. These he took and made his way out of the house, repeating his threat to the one who should follow him. The guard being thus deprived of their arms, had not the hardihood to face such danger, and he made his escape through the corn."

His body was subsequently found in the river. He drowned, it appears, in attempting to swim it.

**REVIVAL OF THE MURRELL CLAN!**—The above caption, says the "True Democrat" of Paulding, Miss., is rather a startling one for an editorial paragraph; but a recent occurrence in Newton county, gives strong ground to suspect that the league of thieves, burglars, and assassins under the league of the infamous Murrell, if not altogether revived by some distinguished subordinate of that accomplished and dexterous villain, is, at least, not entirely extinct.

The evidence thus alluded to by the Democrat, is comprised of the following statement of facts:

A scoundrel named Fry, arrived in Newton county early last spring, professing great industry and an anxiety for employment. He set in on shares with Mr. Daniel Sandall, a worthy and respectable citizen of Newton, to make a crop. Fry was an industrious fellow, and among the neighbors his general conduct was orderly and decent. But Mr. Fry, after crapping it for some time—singular enough—he would not wait for the fruition of the harvest, but, separating from Mr. Sandall, he harvested his desire to go to strange parts. Before leaving, however, this poor, honest gentleman, who was compelled by the stern fates and frowning fortune, to "crap it" for a livelihood, boastfully displayed a large roll of South Carolina paper money, perhaps to the amount of thousands of dollars, and purchased a horse with some of the same. This sudden transition from poor to rich, was certainly inexplicable; and although it excited suspicion, there was no tangible proof of guilt, so Mr. Fry was permitted to go his way.

So rested matters for awhile, until the alarming fact was known that a slave had absconded, carrying with him the infant son of his master,

Joseph Warren, son of Newton! The abducted child was only twelve years old. At the same time another slave fled from his master, without apparent cause or provocation, but has since been caught, and has made a confession that proves the fellow, Fry, to be an experienced and consummate villain. The slave was induced to leave his master by the promises of Fry that, if he would meet him at Big Black River, he would take him to a free State and secure him his freedom. Mr. Warren's stolen child and the runaway who snatched the artless thing from the protection of its anxious and agonized parents, has not been retaken, and, indeed, the departure of this deluded negro, we are left to infer, has been attended with celerity and precaution. The crafty Fry, if not soon arrested in his career of crime, will re-sell this doped slave from one servitude into another, and, perhaps, summarily dispose of the abducted child by murder or otherwise.

Now it is not possible that Fry was unaided in this transaction. He has accomplices, and the management of the affair in Newton county proves that they are old in the lawless business of negro stealing, and other depredations upon property. The clan of Marrell were in the habit of living peaceably upon little farms and cultivating them with their own hands, to preserve the reputation of poor honest men, and avert the suspicions of an outraged public. So with Fry, he arrived at Newton with the character of "poor and industrious,"—a very attractive one to the man of sympathetic feeling. The absconded Fry successfully wore "the liveliness of heaven to serve the devil in,"—and hence the secret of his success in the abduction of the slaves and child. No doubt, the roll of bank bills in his possession was spurious money of his own manufacture. We hope soon to hear of the villain's arrest and safe lodgment in the jail Newton.

## Police Items.

**ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM NEW ORLEANS.**—Officer Joseph arrested, last week, a woman by the name of Elizabeth Flood, on a charge of stealing \$704 in gold coin, belonging to Patrick Purcell, residing at New-Orleans. It appears that Purcell and the accused have been living together, in New-Orleans, as man and wife, for some eight or ten years past, and accumulated the above sum of money; when, about the latter part of June last, Elizabeth associated herself with another man, by the name of Thomas B. Perry, and they both left the city together, for New-York, Elizabeth carrying off the above sum of money claimed by Purcell. The complainant, on finding Elizabeth gone, and the money likewise, set off for this city, and here discovered the whereabouts of his false cherie, and caused her arrest on the charge. Five ten dollar gold pieces and one sovereign were found on her person by the officer, the balance having been carried off by Perry. The accused was committed for further examination.

**A LUXURIOUS ROGUE—CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Officer Melyea, last evening, arrested a young man by the name of P. F. Menga, the confidential clerk of the firm of Gustavus Meyers & Co., importers of jewelry and fancy goods, at No. 55 Maiden Lane, on complaint of Julius Ahlborn, of the said firm, who charges him with having, at various times, embezzled property to a large amount. The accused was found at a fashionable boarding house in Vesey street, where he was residing, and was immediately committed to custody, and when walked upon last evening was found with quite an assortment of choice wines and liquors before him, and on examination of his person were found upwards of \$300 in bank notes, besides a gold watch and chain and valuable trinkets. He was detained for examination.

**ARREST BY TELEGRAPH.**—Thomas B. Perry, having a few days since arrived here from New-Orleans, in company with Elizabeth Flood, whom he had promised to marry, and then stealing out of her trunk, at 95 Roosevelt street, \$600 and upwards with it fled to Boston, was arrested in that city at 9 o'clock on Friday last, by officer Joseph, who left here yesterday at 8 o'clock, and at 5 to day had him locked up. Intelligence was sent on to our Police from Boston at 10 minutes after 10 o'clock, and arrived at the Police office at 4 o'clock, stating the arrest.

**FALSE PRETENCES.**—Officer Stephens, of the lower police, arrested, on Saturday, a man by the name of Silas F. Ames, for having obtained 10,000 segars, valued at \$110, from David Carvalho, residing at No. 263 Stanton street, by false and fraudulent representations. He was locked up in default of \$600 bail.

**REBELLION OF THE FIVE POINTS.**—Officer Corneen of the 6th ward, arrested, on Saturday, a woman called Mary L. Sherwood, on a charge of stealing \$34 70 in gold and silver coin, belonging to Wm. Jackson, while in a thieves' crib, located on the Five Points.

**STABBING.**—A man by the name of Patrick Murphy, was arrested, on Friday last, by Officer Smith, of the 10th ward, on a charge of stabbing a man called Edward Stephens, with a knife, while in the store of T. McGiverny, in 26th street, near 4th avenue. Locked up by Justice Roome.

**BURGLARY AT TARRYTOWN.**—Two Five Point thieves left this city on Monday, in a rowboat, and arrived at Tarrytown in the evening, and during the night burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Mr. F. W. Paulding, carrying off one lady's gold lapine watch, one gold patent lever hunting watch, white dial, marked John Foster, Liverpool; together with an old link chain, purple stone and seal. Pawn-brokers will do well to stop these articles when offered for pawn.

**DISORDERLY HOUSES.**—Officer John Davis, assisted by four others, of the 5th ward, arrested, on Monday night, Wm. McClood, for keeping a disorderly house, and common resort for the lowest kind of female prostitutes, at No. 2133 Water st. On the officers making a descent upon the premises, they found the following prostitutes, who gave their names as Margaret Kelly, Catherine Delaney, Mary E. Reed, Christian Newman, Laura Leonard, Isabella Williams, and Mary Ann Jones, all of whom were taken into custody and lodged in the station-house, and in the morning taken before Justice Osborne, who committed them all for a further hearing. McClood was held to bail in \$500, to answer the charge. John Montgomery was likewise arrested for keeping a similar place of resort at 327 Water st., together with Wm. E. Johnson, No. 310 Water st., and Birgen Lynch, No. 312 Water st. All held to bail in \$400 to answer at Court.

**GRAND LARCENY.**—Officer Burke, of the second ward, arrived in town on Tuesday from Utica, having in custody a German, by the name of Christian Berkestein, whom he caught in Oneida county, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein he stands charged with breaking open a trunk at No. 134 Greenwich st., on the 12th of July last, and stealing therefrom \$100 in gold and silver coin, belonging to a widow woman by the name of Matilda Schweitzer. Upon his person the officer found a portion of the stolen money. Justice Osborne locked him up for trial.

## Special Sessions.

FRIDAY.

**Father Higgins**, for assault and battery on John Wilkins, penitentiary 3 months. **Edward Green**, for stealing a coat, penitentiary 3 months. **John McLean**, for stealing a box of butter, penitentiary 3 months. **Mary Francis**, for stealing a sun shade, cape and pair of gloves, penitentiary 4 months. **William S. Drummond**, for stealing two children, penitentiary 3 months. **John D. Smith**, for stealing a tin kettle, penitentiary 30 days. **John Whelan**, for stealing a coat, penitentiary 4 months. **Ann White**, for assault and battery on Henry S. Cook, city prison 30 days. The Court then adjourned until the following Tuesday.

## Court of Sessions.

THURSDAY.

**Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Lawrence and Feeks.**—**James B. Phillips**, Assistant District Attorney.

**Place of Guilty.**—At the opening of the Court this morning, Thomas McCoy, plead guilty to an assault and battery on Thomas Collier, on the 14th of July, and was sentenced to the City Prison for the term of thirty days.

**Trial for Rape.**—Robert Robinson and Patrick O'Brien were then placed at the bar for trial, on an indictment for having on the 15th of June, burglariously entered the person of a German girl, named Anna Dunn. In the course of the trial the character of the complainant was placed in such an unfavorable aspect that the District Attorney was induced to abandon the case, which, of course resulted in the discharge of the accused parties.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY.

**John McKee**, Esq., District Attorney.

**Trial for Bigamy.**—At the opening of the Court this morning Harvey Lockwood was placed at the bar for trial, on an indictment for bigamy.

**Daniel McCuskey**, on being examined for the prosecution, deposed as follows:—I reside at Elizabethville, New Jersey; I know the prisoner, Harvey Lockwood; he was married to Ann Shaw, at my house, in 1841; the man now present is Harvey Lockwood; I do not know that I have seen Ann within the last two years.

**John T. Sealey**, sworn.—I am a Baptist minister in this city; on the 31st of January last, I married him to Mary McNemey.

**Mary McNemey**, sworn.—I was married to Harvey Lockwood on the 31st of January last; I left him because he told me he had another wife living; I lived with him about a month.

**Sarah Fletcher**, sworn.—Ann Shaw is my sister; she was married in 1841 to Harvey Lockwood; I dreamed her for the marriage ceremony; she is now in New Orleans; I saw her last fall at which time she left for the south.

At this stage of the proceedings the Grand Inquest came in, and announced that they had completed their deliberations upon the cases which had been laid before them for their action, and at the same time presented the following communication. They were then discharged for the term, with the thanks of the Court.

**James A. Gore**, sworn.—Harvey Lockwood is my son; he is not of sane mind; he was, when a child, very subject to fits; he is better now than he has been, though about the full of the moon he is insane.

**John P. Lockwood**, sworn.—I am a brother of Harvey Lockwood; he is not of sane mind; I have often left my work to look for him; when he was living with his first wife, he was laboring under an aberration of mind.

The testimony was summed up by J. W. Green, Esq., for the defence, and by the District Attorney for the prosecution, when, under charge of the Court, the jury retired, and after a short absence rendered a verdict of guilty, whereupon the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of two years.

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—William Mosher was then placed at the bar for trial, on an indictment for grand larceny, in having, on the 6th day of March, stolen a lot of iron, valued at \$75, from Wm. H. Collins.

At a late hour of the day, before the conclusion of this trial, the Court adjourned until the following morning.

SATURDAY.

**Trial for Grand Larceny**, resumed.—At the opening of the Court, Saturday morning, the trial of William Mosher, for grand larceny, was resumed. The defence was conducted by A. D. Russell, Esq., and the prosecution by the District Attorney, who, under charge of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

**Trial for burglary.**—John Anderson was then placed at the bar for trial, on an indictment for burglary in the 3rd degree, in having, on the 26th day of June, burglariously entered the carpenter's shop of Dunn & Perry, 313 Livingston street, and stole therefrom carpenter's tools to the value of \$20. The testimony not being sufficient to sustain the indictment, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of petit larceny, and the Court sentenced him to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—Charles H. Ferris was next placed at the bar for trial, on an indictment for grand larceny, in having, on the 6th day of April, stolen \$220 from Joseph L. Costello. This case was submitted to the jury, under charge of the Court, who rendered a verdict of guilty, when the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of two years.

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—John Mohan, implicated with James Carroll, was then put upon trial on an indictment for grand larceny, in having, on the 10th of June last, stolen eleven bags of coffee, valued at \$125, the property of James Conway, No. 11 Cliff street. The prosecution failing to establish the guilt of the accused, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, when the Court adjourned for the term.

MONDAY.

No case being ready for trial the Court adjourned to the following morning.

## In Chambers.

Before Judge Daly.

**The Slave Case.**—This case was decided Saturday morning, after five adjournments. Upon the parties appearing in Chamber, the Judge announced that he had made up his decision, which was to deny the motion to discharge the slaves. Mr. Jay applied to have the matter reargued, on the ground that he was the attorney on record, that he had not been heard, and that the person who had assumed to act made admissions which they were not authorized to do. Judge Daly said that he had adjourned the matter twice for his (Mr. Jay's) convenience, although the opposite party might have insisted on his proceeding at once. It also appeared that the slaves were in communication, while in the chamber, with the gentlemen who acted for them, through the medium of an interpreter, and that they had recognised all their acts, and moreover, he, Judge Daly, advised or suggested to Mr. Hopper to employ counsel. Under these circumstances, he would deny the motion for a rehearing after he had given his opinion.

Mr. Jay then said he would withdraw the writ. This the Judge refused, on the ground that he had given his opinion. Mr. Jay protested against the decision. The Sheriff was next directed to hand over the slaves to the custody of the Captain. They were

accordingly escorted to the pier where the bark *How* by a posse of officers, and put on board. A writ of *certiorari* had been issued to carry the case to the Supreme Court. Two writs were issued out of the Circuit Court, on Friday evening, one at the suit of De Costa, and the other at the suit of De Rocha, the two male slaves, for assault and battery and false imprisonment, upon which the captain was held to bail in \$5000 on each.

MONDAY.

Before Judge Edmonds.

**The Slave Case.**—The two young men, De Rocha and De Costa, were brought before Judge Edmonds, Monday, on a new writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Messrs. Jay and White appeared in their behalf, and Mr. Furroy for their owners. There appeared to be a great deal of interest manifested, particularly among the colored portion of our population, many of whom were at the hall. Mr. Furroy not being prepared with his return, the case was postponed till Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and in the mean time the slaves were directed to be placed in custody of the Sheriff, in the Eldridge street prison.

TUESDAY.

**The Slave Case.**—The Brazilian Consul, and Capt. De Costa, the owner of the slaves, with their counsel, Mr. Furroy, appeared in chamber before Judge Edmonds this morning. Mr. Jay, with several colored people, attended on behalf of the slaves. The counsel handed in a protest on behalf of his government against the proceedings. The return to the writ was then put in, and further proceedings adjourned to the following morning.

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1847

**REWARDS TO THE POLICE.**—When the present system of Police was established, it was supposed that its numbers, and the methodical arrangement of their duties, would not only have proved fully adequate to the peace and protection of the city, but it was confidently believed that the plan of giving the men fixed salaries, large enough to support them comfortably, would entirely prevent the gross corruptions which had grown up through a system of rewards, or rather of bribes among the old police. This latter hope, however, has not been realized, for under the clause which allows members of the force to receive rewards, in certain cases, and when approved by the Mayor, we find growing up a system of fraud, duplicity, secret compromise, and secret villainy, which is increasing with a stealthy and a vicious thrift that threatens to exceed in evil consequence the worst practices of the old regime.

The very existence of a condition in law which allows rewards for services due, has, as might have been expected, disseminated an impression among the policemen that their salaries are inadequate to the duties to be performed.

Hence the greater number of those in the department have devoted themselves to searching after, and even conspiring, for profitable outside chances; and a burning jealousy has grown up in the hearts of the great mass who are condemned to the small chores and slim chances of patrol duty, against those who fill the posts of ease about the courts and the chief's office, who get the rich licks, and who travel about the country with their bottle of champagne at dinner like gentlemen in *ogoc*. When envy cannot obtain the advantages it covets it endeavors to compensate itself for the deprivation by the nearest retaliation in the way of recompense.—Each man therefore who looks loweringly upon the pampered aristocrats of the stations feels justified in deprecating in his own small way whenever a chance offers [to] make a secret shilling by the suppression of a portion of his duty. In this way police offices, houses of prostitution, cross-cribs, and other places obnoxious to the law, pay a secret tribute to the non-informing officer, and for the same reason whenever a criminal is arrested the officer almost invariably conceives he has a right to make a demand for a reward from the person whom the criminal has plundered.

Now here is a state of things which was never contemplated as one of the results of the present system by those who framed it, but which might have been foreseen if they possessed the slightest knowledge of the philosophy of speculation. The adequacy of the fixed salary should not have been impugned by the temptation of extra emoluments, and the whole department thus inclined to a common strife for windfalls. Men should not be expected to be content with what is admitted to be less than their deserts, and discontented men are of all others the least likely to be faithful or efficient. The organization of the department wars against itself, and the error in theory stands natural sponsor to the present evils in practice.

As the matter now stands there is no hope for a correction of the evil except by very material reforms in the regulations of the department.—But, first of all, the pernicious principle which makes mere avaricious speculators of servants of the law should be abolished entirely, and the receipt by an officer of a single farthing beyond his stipulated salary made a penal offence.

Until this rule is established and stringently maintained, bribery, corruption, and secret compromise, will infuse themselves through all the avenues of the system, and the men would become mere gamblers in the lottery of crime.

**A SINGULAR CASE OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT BY A CLERGYMAN.**—A most singular case of alleged criminal assault, by a clergyman upon a female connected with his church, has just been tried in the city of London. The parties were Rev. Septimus Ramsey, minister of St. Michael's Church of that city, defendant, and Mrs. Sarah Emerson, complainant. The complainant was represented to be a very handsome woman, in the neighborhood of thirty years of age, and was connected with the church as a singer in the choir, for which she received a certain sum per year. It appeared by her testimony, that she accidentally met the Rev. gentleman one day in the vestry room during an interval of the church service, and though he wore the livery of the altar at the time, he commenced rudenesses upon her of the most indecent character. She rebuked him severely and the matter passed off for the time; but in two or three weeks afterward he called at her house, and after making the most disgusting overtures attempted to accomplish his purpose by downright force.—The lady, however, succeeded in extricating herself, and throwing herself in a chair declared that if he did not instantly desist and leave the house her respect for his station would have no further influence in preventing her from exposing his conduct to her husband and his character to the world. Upon this, the Rev. gentleman left the house, and in a few days afterwards the lady was notified that the choir was discharged, and that there would be no further need of her services at the church. A large sum of money due her for services rendered was likewise withheld, whereupon, attributing this conduct on the part of the pastor as a retaliation for the denial of his wishes, she told her husband what had happened, and then, like a foolish woman, wrote the clergyman a letter threatening that if he did not immediately pay her what was due from the church she would publicly expose him. The clergyman put this letter in the hands of his lawyer, who wrote a reply threatening a counter-prosecution for attempt to extort money. The lady, indignant thereat, marched off with her husband and obtained a bill of indictment against the clergyman. This was the case which she made out on the trial, corroborating her evidence by the testimony of a witness, who had observed the scene in her parlor through the keyhole of an adjoining room.

**THE REV. GENTLEMAN PUT HIS TESTIMONY IN DEFENCE** except as to character; and making a contrast between his and hers. He showed by one witness that she had been an opera singer before she was married, and he endeavored to show by another that she was in the habit of using loose conversation at that time. In favor of himself and of his own reputation, he produced upon the stand the Bishop of London and several other distinguished clergymen, who testified that they had always believed the Rev. Mr. Ramsey to be a man of spotless purity, and therefore could not believe that he would be guilty of the act imputed to him. The defendant was acquitted.

**SENTENCE OF HOWELL, THE NEW ORLEANS MURDERER.**—William P. Howell, who a short time since deliberately murdered Joseph Fox, in New Orleans, on the Algiers side of the river, by shooting him through the breast with a gun, while standing on the deck of his own vessel, was brought up on the 12th inst. to receive the awful sentence that was about to be passed upon him. The prisoner appeared to be cool and collected, and, indeed, seemed to anticipate the nature and duration of his punishment. Judge McHenry briefly adverted to the circumstances under which the murder was committed, and remarked that it was one of the most cold-blooded transactions that had ever come within his notice. Had the deed been committed when the blood was boiling and the passions in a tempest, there might have been some palliation; but the victim was shot down after the prisoner had had time to reflect and cool his anger. If the prisoner had anything to say, he could say it then. Howell merely remarked, that he committed the murder when he was not himself, and while under the influence of strong excitement. The judge then sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for life! The prisoner was conducted back to jail, where he will remain until taken to Baton Rouge.

**ARREST OF A FUGITIVE MURDERER.**—A man by the name of Brophy, who committed the most cruel murder, about a year ago, in Ireland, has just been arrested near Toronto, in Canada, by two Irish officers, who were despatched in pursuit of him. He was feeble with illness at the time of his arrest, and has been lodged in a public Hospital at Toronto, until he shall have recovered sufficiently to be able to endure the voyage back.

**OSTERVILLE CHILD MURDER.**—We give, under the head of "Barnstable," in another portion of this paper, an account of one of the most singular and painful domestic tragedies that ever met our eye. From the developments of an adjourned examination just come to hand, we learn, that the unfortunate young mother who so mysteriously murdered her own child, and who is now but twenty years of age, has for years been subject to strange visitations of insanity, which were superinduced in a most remarkable manner. It appears that when she was a child, but twelve years of age, she was bitten in a swamp by a snake in the heel, which at the time had a serious effect upon her nervous system; that subsequently, [at intervals, the symptoms reappeared, and though happy in all her domestic relations, and of a naturally cheerful disposition, she was at times subject to morbid melancholy, and on two or three occasions attempted suicide. The last visitation of this affliction was in 1843, when her present husband, then engaged to her, himself rescued her from an attempt to drown herself, for which there was no known or supposed apparent cause. They were attached to each other from childhood, and with a knowledge of all the circumstances on the part of the husband, they were married in 1845, and have always lived most happily together, residing in the family of the father of the husband, Mr. Oliver Hinckley, ship builder, and a most exemplary and estimable man.

In January, 1847, and again in April, two attempts were made to fire the dwelling house of the father, Mr. Hinckley, which excited unusual alarm in the quiet and moral community in which such a crime was unheard of. All attempts to discover the incendiary failed.

At another time, subsequently, and before the birth of the child, the family, on returning home, found an image in front of the house, dressed from the clothes that hung in the yard. In June last the family were again alarmed by some occurrence, and there was found written on the door, in chalk, "It is me—are you frightened?" The young mother, who possesses uncommon beauty, was apparently happy in the birth of her child, which was two months and eleven days old on the day of the sad catastrophe. On that day she was left at home with her child—and had dressed it in its best apparel, and laid it down to sleep near the door, where it was seen by a neighbor. Soon after, while the people were in Church, they were alarmed with intelligence that the child was lost, and in about an hour afterward it was found in the water, about half a mile from the wharf, opposite the house of Mr. Hinckley, the tide flooding in a strong current in that direction.

It would seem that as soon as she was left alone, she went with the child to the wharf, which was an open space, before the house, and very near it, and sat down on the wharf, meditating on throwing herself in. But the thought came to her that no self-murderer could enter into heaven. In this condition the child got out of her arms, either fell or was thrown—for it is impossible to determine which, but most likely the former—and was swept by the rapid current out of her reach. The actual terror in which she appeared at the next neighbor's and gave the alarm of the loss of the child, indicated both distraction and insanity, and favors the supposition, as do many other acts, that even in her insane purpose of self destruction, the falling of the child into the water was accidental, and not her own act. In no event, however, is there any crime—but a deep affliction, from which we trust this unfortunate young woman will be relieved, and restored to herself, and to her afflicted husband and family.

After a review of all the circumstances, it was decided that she was dangerously insane, and directions were given that she should be placed under kind care in the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester.

The wretched husband, bereaved by one crushing blow of both wife and child, is plunged in the deepest grief. He went through Boston on Monday last with the beautiful but stricken partner of his bosom, on their way to the sad place of her consignment.

**MRS. MYERS' EXAMPLE.**—The editor of the Montgomery Journal has been told, by a gentleman, whose sources of information entitles it to credit, that the conduct of Mrs. Winston, which brought about the killing of Dr. Perry, in Sumter, Ala., was, in a great degree, attributable to the influence produced on her mind, by the reading of Mrs. Virginia Myers' letters. She, too, wished to write letters which should be circulated, read, and admired. We are told, however, that except in their pruriency, and as evidences of greater depravity, they were far below the epistolary specimens of her more talented exemplar.

**FOOTPADS IN PHILADELPHIA.**—A daring highway robbery was committed in Philadelphia on Sunday night last on the person of a man named Simons, who belonged to a vessel lying in the harbor. It appears, that while going from his vessel up into the city at about nine o'clock, and when in the vicinity of Spruce street, he was suddenly knocked down by two men, who emerged from the gloom of an alley. As he recovered from the blow, two more men appeared, who likewise knocked him down, when the whole party fell to rifling his pockets. After taking from him seven dollars, which was all he had, they left him to the tender mercies of the sidewalk. On the following day, a fellow named Lewis Cunningham, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage, and on being identified by Simons as one of the men who first knocked him down, he was committed in full to await his trial on the charge. We trust his accomplices may [be speedily discovered, for if such crimes are not promptly and severely punished, there will be no safety in venturing forth after nightfall in the streets of our populous cities.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—As Mr. R. M. Goodin of Warren county, Ohio, at a late hour on Sunday night, the 11th, was passing through McAllister street, two persons sprang at him, seized him by the collar, and demanded an immediate surrender of his person effects. Being a man of some courage, and not without a little spiritual inflammation at the time, he kicked one of the scoundrels, and made wild demonstration of combat. Mr. G. remembers nothing beyond the kick, except waking up and finding himself pretty tolerably bloody and muddy—his head aching from the concussion of a bludgeon blow, and a smarting wound in his left arm, which was bleeding freely—a knife having been used by the rascals, causing, however but a slight flesh wound. As nothing was taken from the pockets of Mr. G., although he had a watch of some value, and a purse containing eighteen dollars and some cents, he thinks that the scoundrels, if they did design robbery, were alarmed at something, and left for else, murder was their only object.

**AN UNGRATEFUL RASCAL.**—A farmer, who resides in the neighborhood of Neshelstown, Ohio, was returning home from the city a few days ago, when he overtook a man [walking, who complained of being much fatigued, and asked to ride. The kind-hearted farmer dismounted and walked, while the stranger rode his horse. After proceeding some distance, the stranger discovered that he had lost his coat. The farmer volunteered to walk back and endeavor to find the missing garment, which was supposed to have been dropped upon the road. While engaged in this act of good nature, the pretended sick man ran away with the horse, thus rewarding the kindness of the old farmer by stealing his horse. We hope this double distilled rascality may be punished, although the thief has not yet been arrested.

**A CURIOUS CASE.**—D. M. Curry, Esq., of Allegheny City, Pa., had the inspectors and judge of one of the wards, indicted for a misdemeanor in office, in refusing to receive his vote at the spring election. It appears that the prosecutor eat in one ward and slept in another. The inspector decided that he could only vote in the ward in which he eat, and accordingly refused his vote.

The court charged that he had a residence in either of the wards, and that the inspectors were bound to receive his vote on presentation, unless it was shown that he had voted previously in the other ward.

**NEGRO BANDIT IN THE SOUTH.**—A gang of negro thieves, to the number of ten, were recently captured in the Cahawba Swamp, Alabama, along with twenty-one stolen negroes.

Here was a little nucleus that might have ripened, with the aid of such a man as Murrell, into a formidable servile outbreak. Happily, the bud of mischief was in this case timely nipped.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON DIXON IN LIMBO AGAIN.**—George Washington Dixon was arrested again in New Orleans, on the 9th, charged with having no honest occupation, and with being a frequent-er of coffee houses during late hours of the night.

This latter is an enforcement of the city law against negroes, none of whom, either bond or free, are allowed to be abroad after nine o'clock at night, without a permit from their owners or of some white person.

**DEATH OF A RACER.**—The celebrated American racer Eclipse died a few days ago in Kentucky, aged 34 years.

**FRAUDS UPON EMIGRANTS.**—We can conceive of no more heartless piece of villainy than that practiced in the eastern cities upon emigrants, under pretence of forwarding them west speedily and in a comfortable manner. They induce the ignorant emigrant to pay his passage from Albany to Buffalo in advance, and in return give him a check upon a certain company or bank. These checks are either entirely worthless, or good for not more than one half or third of the trip paid for, and the emigrant is only undeceived when ordered to leave the boat or "fork over" an additional sum after he has fairly started. It is an easy task to impose such tricks upon an ignorant and unsuspecting emigrant, and the readiness with which it may be done renders it doubly base and cruel. Another plan practiced by these "agents" is that of sending emigrants over wrong and far out of the way routes to the places of their destination, for the purpose of getting their patronage to certain lines.

These acts of rascality are daily coming to light along the line of the canal; and though practiced to a greater or less extent for years past, have not in a single instance, so far as our knowledge extends, been ferreted out and punished. We are told, there is a certain firm in Albany engaged in this business, and that emboldened by the impunity with which they have heretofore carried on their business, they assume to resort to libel suits whenever the newspapers warn the public of the acts of robbery. Between the ignorance and poverty of emigrants, and the ridiculous construction given by our courts to the law of libel, they are able to prosecute an extensive business.

**THE REAL JACK SHEPPARD CAUGHT AT LAST.**—The veritable Jack Sheppard, who has given the police of Philadelphia so much trouble to catch him, was finally overhauled in this city, by officer Wm. Young, of Philadelphia, who conveyed him to that city the same afternoon. Bill Hughes, alias Jack Sheppard, stands charged with the larceny of \$500, the property of J. H. Winterstein, of Pottsville. He is also charged with being one of the party concerned in the robbery of the clothing store of Stokes, No. 262 Market st., several months ago.

He is a desperate fellow, for after his arrest in this city, he came near making his escape; and on Monday, after his commitment to the lock-up at the Chief's office, he tore off two bars of the cell and some other fixings, and would, perhaps, in a very short time, have made his escape, but for a timely discovery by some of the officers.

It would appear, from the present circumstances, that his romantic career of crime is to be brought to a stand still, for a time, at least.

**SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.**—About a year ago a cargo of 500 broomsticks arrived in Liverpool from a port in Germany, and, not being claimed by the consignee, were conveyed to the Queen's warehouse, attached to the custom-house. Last week one of the sticks was accidentally broken, when lo! it was found to be partly hollow, and to contain a considerable quantity of manufactured tobacco. The top of each stick had been perforated, the tobacco pressed in, and secured with a peg, which, smoothed over, gave all the appearance of solidity.

**JUVENILE BURGLARS.**—A gang of juvenile burglars, formed in the style of the Jack Sheppard gang of Philadelphia, were arrested in Boston on Monday last; the names of these arrested were Daniel Alcorn, John Riley, Daniel Burnham, David McCloskey, William Vance, James Hayes, and John McCane. They were charged with having broken into a West India goods store and several other establishments. They were all committed for trial except Alcorn—about whose connection with the party not enough evidence existed.

**RIOTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**—Severe riots occurred on Monday last at Frederickton, St. Johns, and Woodstock, between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen. Several lives were lost, and a number of persons were severely injured. The riots were occasioned by the attempts of the Ribbonmen to prevent the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne by the Orangemen.

**PICKPOCKETS IN BOSTON.**—Mr. Joseph Keith had his wallet stolen from his pantaloons pocket, on Saturday afternoon, in Boston, at the Maine Railroad Depot. It contained \$340 in bank bills, and sundry papers. Among the bills there was one of \$50 on the Warren Bank of Danvers. There were also bills on the Salem, Andover and Lowell Banks.

**ATROCITIES OF SPECULATION.**—We thought that the stockjobbers and flour speculators of Wall street and thereabouts, had already sounded the bass string of heartless knavery, but it appears from an item in the last English advices that the highest, or rather the lowest peg in the gamut of satanic refinement was to be screwed by their transatlantic fraternity in Great Britain.

On Monday last, says a London paper of the 2d July, "three individuals were taken into custody in Glasgow, accused of having, on that and the preceding day, been caught sprinkling a potatoe field with vitriol, in order to raise a panic, and the price of grain."

It is difficult to select language capable of expressing the infernal wickedness of such a conspiracy as this. It would be still more difficult to contrive a punishment adequate to the enormous mischief which it coolly contemplated, but if there be pains in hell after the general distribution at the end of time, the whole cruel surplus should be heaped upon the wretches who gamble with starvation, and fatten on the expiring sighs of the famine-stricken poor.

We shall henceforth look upon speculators, of every description and degree, with an eye of suspicion and distrust.

**ENGLISH THIEVES IN CINCINNATI.**—A Cincinnati paper says that there is a band of "English thieves" in Cincinnati, one of them, a bald old man of 50, or more, is known to the police, and his services may possibly be required at Columbus before long.

**GRAND JURY.**—We are gratified to observe that the positions we have taken in relation to the abolishment of the secret, omnipotent, and irresponsible inquisitions known as the Grand Jury, are fast gaining ground with the press, and are establishing themselves in the minds of the intelligent and thinking portion of society. The Sunday Mercury, a weekly paper of this city, has devoted several articles to the exposure of the faults of its organization and the abuses of its exercise. One of these appeared in that paper of week before last, and for the advantage of a circle of readers which the circulation of that paper does not comprehend, we here-with subjoin a liberal extract from it:

"Grand Jurors.—Amid the continual enlargement of the circle of reform, we have often wondered that none of the aspirants at the passing among the progressives have turned their attention to a reformation of the evils which encumber the first step in the administration of criminal justice in that secret and one-sided tribunal known as the grand inquest. By what wonderful talisman has this institution been able to preserve the star chamber-like secrecy which governs all its proceedings, excluding the press from its formalities, the parties accused from hearing the evidence there taken, and denying access even to the judicial officers of the people, unless the members of this dread conclave consider themselves to stand in need of legal advice? Within every other legal sanctuary which the wisdom of our English ancestry has handed down, the besom of reform has obtained at some period or other, an entering wedge, and, once there, the press as the representative—the fourth Estate, as it is termed in England—of the people has boldly claimed its rights, and had its claims allowed. The star chamber first, the court of chancery next, and finally the houses of parliament—have had to succumb to the press; but the secrets of the grand jury room seem to remain, like its privileges, enshrouded with an impenetrable veil of mystery. The cause of this exemption from the common fate of all other legal and legislative institutions we have tried to arrive at, but have always found our researches baffled, and we return to the same point of inquiry from whence we set out, by ascribing it to an undue reverence to antiquity."

"We have seen conventions sit for days and weeks to devise modern remedies for ancient grievances, which possess not a tittle of the burthens engendered by the mysterious influence of the grand jury system, and yet the latter pass by from session to session, and from one law term to the other, and the judges quote Blackstone and other antiquated and worn-out commentators to show the rights and privileges of the grand inquest, and no one steps forward so much as to wag a finger or to question the utility of the bygone rules and the bygone secret inquisitions by which the proceedings of this accusing body are governed. It may be said that this secret tribunal has done good service to the state, and that no proof can be adduced that its members—taken indiscriminately from the body of the people—have ever presented any one through fear, favor, affection, or the hope of reward, or left any one unpunished, but have laid all things before the court as they have come to their knowledge. Now, to believe this is to believe in the infallibility of grand jurors, and no body at this day will be so green as to acknowledge that. We have, however, facts in our possession which prove the contrary—which prove that men have procured themselves to be placed on the grand jury for the purpose of presenting parties from prejudice, and for the purpose of leaving other parties unpunished through fear, favor, affection, or the hope of reward. We know this to be the fact, and in that knowledge we look forward to the agitation of this subject for the purpose of bringing about a reformation in the grand jury system at the next session of the state legislature."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"N. D.—LOWELL, MASS."—Your letter of the 19th reached us in due course of mail, and we shall investigate the business.

"BOSTON."—The time to fast approaching when we shall feel obliged to expose his character. He is full of guile, treachery, double dealing and deceit. He is, therefore, peculiarly unworthy to be the head of such an important department.

"J. H."—The contract is not valid unless all the parties to it were present at the time of signing.

"CAUSTIC."—Whiting is a little old fellow about forty-five years of age, though from the harsh and impervious texture of his face he seems nearly ten years younger. He went into office poor, but, after an enjoyment of its emoluments and advantages for five or six years, he left it very rich. The legitimate revenues of the place are two thousand dollars a year. He is very anxious for political preferment, but it is not probable that he will ever receive any thing that depends upon the approbation of the people.

"JAMES."—If you wish to undertake the matter properly you must call in person.

"J. G. O."—We have not abandoned the intention of its publication. It was postponed for Hare, because we had not collected the necessary facts, when we were obliged to commence a new life.

"SUBSCRIBER."—It is out of print and not in the market. We do not know where you would find a correct copy except in the files of the Herald for the year named.

"ROVER."—We have received your communication in relation to the causes which led to Mr. Kleudgen's financial embarrassments, and which subsequently occasioned his melancholy suicide. The lesson is a terrible one, and proves all the positions we have heretofore assumed in the premises. Your letter will receive attention next week. In the mean-time you will oblige us by writing to us again with further particulars.

## Philadelphia Correspondence.

Rogues and Rogueries in Philadelphia—Baxter—Bill Hoppy—Bob Sutton—Rushworth—Movements and compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1847.

Gentlemen.—A day or two after the President had left this city for the east, a well-known English knucksmen, by the name of John Baxter, alias Tosh, was arrested in the very act of extracting a pocket-book from a gentleman's pocket, by the name of Hart, in Front street, in the neighborhood of Chestnut. He was examined before the mayor, and in default of \$1000 bail, was committed to Moyamensing prison. He had been in the city only a few hours previous to his arrest, having fled from Wilmington for the same offence, for picking several gentlemen's pockets, in company with David Fitch, alias the Little Doctor, and the notorious George Harrison, alias the Shoney, now in your city.

A few days after, the gentleman with Hoppy, alias Theford, in company with Bob Sutton, his father-in-law, and several others, snatched a valuable breast-plate, valued at \$400, at the depot, corner of Eighth and Market streets, from the person of Mr. Halderman, who immediately arrested him. Through the exertions of his father-in-law and others he effected his escape, and ran some four or five squares, and entered a dry goods store, where he was pursued and taken into custody. He was also committed. Sutton and his pals made their escape, and I am informed, are now in New York laying low.

To cap the climax, on Tuesday last, July the 13th, William Rushworth, an Englishman, who keeps a tavern in Water street, below Walnut, for the reception of such characters as above named, entered a house in Decatur street, to put up a wager on pigeon-shooting, with Wm. McGuire, to come off in the course of a few days. A short time after the parties had been in the house, some high words passed between Rushworth and McGuire. Rushworth immediately throttled McGuire, threw him down, choked him, and actually bit off half his tongue; he was subsequently arrested by officers Young and Russell, taken before an alderman and committed. McGuire lies in a very critical situation, and it is doubtful whether he will recover, and if he does, he will never be able to articulate.

My object in writing is to inform you, that three greater rogues have not been arrested at any one time in Philadelphia for a long period of years, and from what I could learn, I should not be surprised to see all three at large in less than one month. Great exertions are making to get Hoppy and Baxter bailed, and strong efforts will be made to compromise the matter between Rushworth and McGuire; Rushworth is wealthy; he owns a beautiful farm in New Jersey, as well as other property in this city. He is the same man who was taken on to New York for passing one of the \$1000 bills stolen from the Long Island Bank, about three years ago, and the same individual who entered bail in \$3000 for Jack Gibson for picking the pocket of Mr. Matthews of \$250, who was tried and convicted, but had a new trial and was acquitted. In fact, gentlemen, I begin to believe that money will accomplish any thing with our police authorities.

## Illinois Correspondence.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., 2d July.

Horse Thieves and Robbers—Arrest of One of the Ring-leaders.

Gentlemen.—A man by the name of Chrmack, who is said to be one of the ring-leaders of a gang of robbers and horse thieves, was arrested by Officer McLane, of this place, on Saturday last, on the edge of Morgan County. The scene of their operations have been on the Mississippi, between Nauvoo and Galena.

Chrmack was skulking about the country to elude the pursuit of officers from Galena, who were after him, when Justice Clark of this place ascertained where he was, and sent an officer with a force, who succeeded after a smart race in arresting him.

Justice Clark and officer McLane started for Galena on Monday with the prisoner. There is a reward offered for his apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of Galena.

This county is filled with hordes of these rogues—but if we had such a paper as the National Police Gazette in these parts, we should soon be rid of them.

Yours, Respectfully, SCPIO.

## Lancaster Correspondence.

LANCASTER, July 19th, 1847.

Gentlemen.—I see, from the Police Gazette, the names of the "conspicuous ones" who have been figuring in Philadelphia—Charles Chew and John Pitman are both convicted, in default of bail, for passing counterfeit \$10's on the Cayuga Bank, Auburn, N. Y. They and their comrades have over \$5000 counterfeit money on the Cayuga Bank. Chew and Pitman passed in the adjoining counties twenty-two \$10 bills of the same denomination at the following places: 3 tons in Lancaster, 1 at Columbia, 1 at Mount Pleasant, 2 in Chester, 1 in Paradise, 1 in Marietta, 3 in Middletown, Dauphin county, 1 in Harrisburg, 1 at Clark's Ferry, 1 at Junction House, 2 in Lebanon, 1 at Sinking Springs, five miles below Reading, 1 at Myerstown, 1 at Wealdorf, and at several other places.

Yours, Respectfully, G. H.

**ATTEMPT TO MURDER.**—Last Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, quite an excitement was created in Newark Avenue, Jersey city, by the report of a musket and the subsequent cries of murder! watch! &c., which proceeded from the house of an ironmonger named Lynch. Being roused from our slumber, we hastened to the spot, and ascertained the following particulars from Mrs. Lynch, the woman who gave the alarm:

It appears that Lynch was under the dreadful influence of spirituous liquors, and excited to desperation by its maddening effects, he threatened to kill his wife, and for this purpose took his gun and loaded it with a heavy charge of shot. He then (probably to be certain that the gun was in shooting order) proceeded to the street, and fired in the air, making a tremendous report for a musket. Returning, he reloaded his piece; his wife, meanwhile, having made preparations for resistance, by gathering a large quantity of junk bottles, &c., at the head of the stairs, (which were very narrow) awaited the attack. Lynch, having re-loaded, now commenced his ascent up the stairway, declaring that he would clear the house, if he had to do it by committing murder!

At this juncture, she commenced pelting him with junk bottles, until thwarted in his murderous purpose, by her well-directed aim, he was forced to retire. But, bent on accomplishing his hellish design, he proceeded to procure an axe, and again ascended the stairway, despite the junk bottles and everything else, resolved on her destruction. However, just as he reached the head of the stairs, with an adroitness evincing remarkable presence of mind, his wife caught him by the feet, thus tripping him up, and threw him heels over head to the bottom of the stairs. He then decamped to a rum shop opposite, during which time assistance came, and the wife was relieved from her perilous situation. He was arrested by the city watch, and conveyed for safe-keeping to the watch house.

**HEAVY BANK DEFAUCATION.**—It has been discovered within the last few days that one of the officers of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank has been plundering, secretly, that institution of sums, amounting in all to about \$4000. The greatest excitement exists among the bank officers and stockholders, and a sort of compromising negotiation has been going on for several days, the object of which, on the part of the bank officers, is to get the money back, and on the part of the defaulter, to have the matter hushed up. We shall watch the business, however, and lend our aid to bring the rascal to the same punishment as would be awarded to any other thief.

## Police Items.

**CHARGE OF PERJURY.**—Officer Stewart, of the third district police, arrested, on Wednesday, a man by the name of Jesse W. Conklin, a resident of Patchogue, Long Island, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein he stands charged with swearing falsely to an affidavit before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, where he had a suit pending, to an amount of \$2000; he was committed.

**VIOLENT ASSAULT.**—Officer Stewart arrested, on Wednesday, a man by the name of John Maloney, whom he found at No. 23 Ann st., on a charge of violently assaulting his sister-in-law, by drawing out a pistol and threatening to take her life. Justice Osborne held him to bail in \$200 to keep the peace for six months.

**CHARGE OF STEALING A BANK BOOK.**—A Millerite preacher, by the name of Samuel S. Snow, or who styles himself the "Messenger of the Lord," was arrested, on Wednesday, by a policeman on a charge of stealing a bank book on the Seaman's Bank for Savings, containing a credit for \$20, belonging to Edgar Neville, residing at No. 86 Gold st. On the arrest of the accused, the bank book was found in his possession. He was allowed to go on his own parole, to re-appear at an examination before Justice Drinker. The probability is that there was no larceny in the matter.

**ARREST OF A DISHONEST SERVANT.**—Constable Joseph arrested, on Wednesday, a woman by the name of Ann Smith, on a charge of robbing her employer, Mrs. Draddy of 115 South st., and Mr. Lyon Bernard, dentist, of No. 426, Pearl st. She was fully committed.

**\$80 REWARD.**

**Thirty Dollars Reward for Horse and Thief, or Twenty Dollars for the Horse alone.**

A gray horse was stolen from the subscriber, in Mercer county, N. J., twelve miles from Trenton, on Sunday night, July 11th, 1868, and a half hour high, six years old, white tail white on forehead, and one white hind foot.

TUNIS Q. HOLCOMB.  
P. S.—Any information left at 256 Front street will be attended to.  
New York, July 12, 1867.

**THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES**

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The subscriber has been compelled, by the very liberal patronage of the public, to enlarge his Hat and Cap Manufactory and Sales Room, so as to make his establishment the largest and most commodious establishment of the kind in the United States. The success of the system upon which he commenced business a few years since, at his present location, induces him to adhere strictly to the following rules, which were then laid down, and which have been ever since invariably maintained. Every purchaser and visitor may rest assured that

1. No effort will be spared to render his purchase in every respect satisfactory.

2. No importunity will be made to induce him to buy an unbecoming or inferior article.

3. Every article shall be, as heretofore, of the very best style and quality.

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By observing these rules—keeping his unrivalled assortment always full and complete, by close personal supervision of every branch and stage of manufacture (the whole of which is done on the premises) and by careful attendance to the tastes and wishes of his patrons, the subscriber confidently trusts not only to maintain his former standing, but also to conduct that branch of business with a satisfaction to the public hitherto unequalled.—1st quality of Nutria, or Beaver Hats, \$4 50; 2d do, \$3 50; Castor, Brush, Black and Drab Cassimeres, Leghorn, Manillas, Panamas, Canadans and imported (received monthly) Mole Skins, from the most celebrated manufacturers of Paris.

Silk Hats, 1st quality, \$4; 2d do, \$3; for the superiority of which, he respectfully refers to the premiums awarded to him by the American Institute, for the last two years. The celebrated summer Gossamer, invented by the subscriber, which has in a great degree supplanted all other summer hats, being lighter, cooler and not liable to be at all injured by dust, rain, or perspiration.

Gentlemen whose tastes do not accord with the fashions of the day, can at all times be suited from the extensive assortment, of almost every conceivable style, always kept fully replenished. His stock of Caps, comprises cloth, 1st quality, \$2; 2d do, \$1 50; 3d do, \$1. Fur, Plush, Velvet, Oiled Silk, Leghorn, Hair Cloth, and other Caps, adapted for winter and summer wear; Army and Navy Caps, as per regulations of the service; Youths and Infants Hats and Caps of every style, (including beautiful styles from Paris) as per samples and book of Patterns, which those interested, are invited to examine. Also, American and French Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and every other article in his line of business.

The subscriber feels warranted in declaring his establishment able to meet any and every demand of the best monde, the economist, and of those who prefer to follow their own tastes, instead of complying with the dictates of fashion. J. N. GENIN, Hatter,

314 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

**NOTICE.**

If Thomas Frost, formerly of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, England, who left Liverpool, England, for Galveston, Texas, in 1839, will apply to Messrs. Kelshay & Branning, Attorneys, Liverpool, England, he will hear of something to his advantage; or any person giving authentic information whereby said Thomas Frost may be found, or heard of, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

Letters may also be addressed to Mr. George Hodge, Jun., Oxford, Mass.

**\$100 REWARD.**

The iron safe of the Pekin Tea Co. 75 and 77 Fulton street, was robbed about the 28th of January last, and a Silver Cup inscribed in gold was taken from thence. The Cup was stamped with the Imperial Arms of France, and contained in a dark red morocco case lined with white satin. Whoever will return said Cup to the warehouses of the Pekin Tea Co., or give such information as will secure its recovery, addressed to the Agent, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked. Je 19 3t

**STOP THIEF, \$150 REWARD.**

On Sunday, 9th of May, during the absence of the subscriber, his house was robbed of \$1000 to \$1200, in gold, by one Jno. Ellis, alias Sundermeyer, a German by birth, aged 19 years, speaks good English, 5 feet 6 or seven inches high, light hair and slender form, the last that was heard of him was York, Pa., suppose bound for the western country, the above reward will be paid for the arrest of said Ellis and recovery of the money, or part in proportion thereof.

JAMES CASSIDY.

No. 25, Platt st., Baltimore, Md.

**\$25 REWARD.**

**LOST OR STOLEN.**—A black morocco pocket-book, containing about two hundred dollars, in tens and under (including twelve dollars Plainfield bills) and sundry papers valuable only to the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the said book and contents to the subscriber, and no questions asked.

CHAS. M. REYNA, 28 Burling Slip.

**\$1500 REWARD.**

FELONY.

Whereas Robert Glover, Frederick Glover, and William Glover, brothers, late of Leeds, county of York, England, Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, Scrappers, and Dyers, have absconded, charged with several forgeries, &c. Notice is hereby given that the above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge them in any of the prisons of the United States of America, (sufficient international power having been given to the proper authorities for the indemnification of any person so doing) or to any person giving such private information as will lead to their apprehension on application to Mr. Wm. James, Superintendent of Police, of the Borough of Leeds, in the county of York, England, to whom all communications must be addressed, to the care of Anthony Barclay, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, city of New-York.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert Glover is about 50 to 52 years of age, stands about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather broad, and walks stiffly; he has a somewhat sallow complexion, is bald on the forehead; is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in or near Leeds.

Frederick Glover is about 46 or 48 years old, stands about 5 feet high, or more, is broad and round shouldered, and stoops in walking; walks heavily, slowly, and stiffly; very dark complexion, dark hair, has prominent teeth, is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in Leeds.

William Glover is about 44 or 46 years old, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a rather long and thin visage, and light complexion, has good teeth and light hair.

Clinton Hotel, New-York, May 20, 1847.

N. B.—If only one of the above be arrested, a reward of \$700 will be given; if two, \$1200.

**\$250 REWARD.**

The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore to her disconsolate parents their daughter, MARY FOX, or one half of said reward for such information as will lead to her recovery. Said Mary left school about 5 P. M., on the 20th instant, and since that time has not been seen. She is only 15 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, black hair, small black eyes, rather thick putting lips, red cheeks, small features, pretty, and quite girlish in appearance. She wore a small plaid calico dress, pink, purple, and blue, black silk cape and apron, black gaiter boots, pink silk shirred hat, and green veil, two small chased finger-rings, and her nails quite short from biting them. It is strongly suspected that she has been abducted by a person named Michael, alias Martin Hare, who absconded about that time from this city, deserting his wife, and leaving her entirely destitute of support. Said Hare is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 6 inches high, stoops a little, dark hair, somewhat curly, no whiskers, fair complexion, and rather genteel appearance. He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of her school a short time previous, disguised with false whiskers.

Any information to be immediately communicated to George W. Mattell, Chief of Police, New-York, who is authorized to pay the above reward. If

**\$10 REWARD.**

The Natural History department of the Brooklyn Institute hereby offer a reward of Ten Dollars for the detection and conviction of the trespassers in Greenwood Cemetery last Sunday, who robbed the bird's nests of the English Thrush eggs placed there by this department. C. H. THOMPSON, Secy., May 28, 1847.

**GAY & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND BOSTON DAILY EXPRESS BY WAY OF NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will forward to and from Boston, in their own cars, merchandise of every description; bundles, packages, specie, bank notes, &c. Drafts for acceptance, collections, and all other business entrusted to them, attended to promptly.

Office, New-York, 1 Wall st., corner of Broadway. Office, Boston, 7 State st.

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A COX, having returned from Europe, in the packet ship Waterloo, by the celebrated Captain Allen, has brought with him some celebrated improvements in the art of renovating clothing in all its branches, which he will warrant to excel all others of the profession. He will be happy to see his old friends, at his Old Stand, at 19 Centre street, 2 doors from Chambers street.

YOUNG EDWIN'S BOW.

He is fairly made,  
His long courtship he paid,  
All sighs and tears in vain no itch,  
From her lips could gain,  
But the reason showed it plain,  
That he wore a coat full of stains,  
He sent it quick and had it cleaned,  
Then the maid was soon seen.

Then lovers all be trimmed and go  
And have your Coats Renovated by

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**NOTICE.**

The undersigned, "The Law Commissioner of St. Louis County," having been vested by the last legislature with the powers of a Justice of the Peace; and in addition, with concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, in action of detinue and replevin, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars—gives notice that he is prepared to attend to any business that may be brought before him, over which he has cognizance.  
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Office, No. 11 Chestnut street, obliquely opposite the Republican office.

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LEVI WHITNEY.

Boston, April, 1847.

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The Irish Emigrant Society can send Laborers, Apprentices, or Household Servants, male or female, to persons of good character in the City or Country, who wish to employ Emigrants.

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More than 150,000 Cures in this Year.  
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Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Burskirk, Esq. one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

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To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,  
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CHARLES EDWARDS,  
New York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington street.

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Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,  
corner of Grand and Lydian streets.  
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

### OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

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This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.  
Albany, April 1, 1846.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c. it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

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Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N.Y.;  
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## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alternative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The system is not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIARRHEA and STOPPAGE OF URINE. They cure DYSPEPSIA and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.  
GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1846.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—

Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

### CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Dr. Townsend—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Some times she had convulsions for hours together, and when she was to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burden, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of ACIDIMOUS HUMORS—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth's Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

### PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonaset tea. Bonaset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

### COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

33—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to all in the cure, but they will be all of no avail too late, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THEIR cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health.

### CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote; and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hrnover street, Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

### BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office, 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Hansell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 413 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Livingston; Jasper W. Webber, 609 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

## ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co's ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.

REMITTANCES TO, AND PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY THE "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS."

Sailing from New York and Liverpool. On the 1st, and 16th of Every Month. By FIRST CLASS AMERICAN SHIPS—Sailing Weekly. Persons sending to the OLD COUNTRY for their Friends, can make the necessary arrangements with the Subscribers, and have them brought out in any of the Eight Ships comprising the BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing from Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of every month; also by FIRST CLASS SHIPS sailing from that port weekly, which our Agent, Mr. ROCHE, Senior, there, will see are sent out without delay.

The "Black Ball" or Old Line of Liverpool Packets, comprises the following Magnificent Ships, and will sail from Liverpool on the regular appointed Days, as follows:

| THE FIDELIA. | On 1st Jan. | 1st May  | 1st Sept. |
|--------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| "EUROPE."    | 16th "      | 16th "   | 16th "    |
| "NEW-YORK."  | 1st Feb.    | 1st June | 1st Oct.  |
| "COLUMBIA."  | 16th "      | 16th "   | 16th "    |
| "YORKSHIRE." | 1st Mar.    | 1st July | 1st Nov.  |
| "OXFORD."    | 16th "      | 16th "   | 16th "    |
| "CAMBRIDGE." | 1st April   | 1st Aug. | 1st Dec.  |
| "MONTEZUMA." | 16th "      | 16th "   | 16th "    |

Should those sent for not come out, the Passage Money will in all cases be returned without deduction, on producing the Passage Certificate and Receipt. NOTICE.—It is well known, that the BLACK BALL LINE is the very best conveyance for persons to get out their friends, and as other Passenger Agents advertise to bring out Passengers by that Line, the Public are respectfully notified by order of the OWNERS that no Passenger Agents but ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co., have permission from them to advertise to bring out passengers by that line, and that they are the only regular authorized Passenger Agents of said line in this city.

We have at all times for sale DRAFTS AT SIGHT for any amount drawn direct on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin, And also

Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO. BANKERS, London. Which are paid free of discount or any charge whatever, in all the principal towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES. Apply, or address, (if by letter, post paid.) ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co.,

No. 30 FULTON-STREET, Next door to the Fulton Bank, New-York. P. S.—The office of Mr. ROCHE, Senior, is at 75 DUBLIN-STREET, Liverpool. my 20 3m

## BLACK STAR LINE. PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons wishing to make engagements for the passage of their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, to this country, will do well to call on the subscribers, who for a period of more than thirty years have been favorably known in the emigration business.

The ships comprising the Black Star Line are of the finest and largest class all newly built, remarkably fast sailers, and with accommodations which for safety, comfort and convenience cannot be surpassed, indeed rarely equalled; the Captains are men of experience, also well known and esteemed for their uniform and unremitting kindness to passengers.

A ship of the line will be dispatched every six days from Liverpool, under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, who is now in Europe, and will take special care that all persons settled for here shall be forwarded in such a manner as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Where parties settled for decline coming out, the money will as usual, be promptly refunded, without any deductions. Drafts for remittances, in large or small sums, payable at sight, are also furnished on the National Bank of Ireland.

Northern Banking Company. National Bank of Scotland. R. C. Glyn & Co., Bankers, London. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool.

Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW. Old established Passage Office, 275 Pearl Street. my 20 3m

## TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.

76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool. The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following Lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

### THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."

The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations, and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who is well known and will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. 20 3m

## WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS G. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. 20 6m

ENOCH E. CAMP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 27 Centre street—New York

[OFFICIAL.]

# A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

| NO.  | NAME.                | REGIMENT AND COMPANY. | AGE. | EYES.  | HAIR.    | COMPLEXION. | HEIGHT. | WHERE BORN.             | OCCUPATION.   | DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.     | DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.                             | REMARKS.  |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1710 | John Edwards         | recruit               | 23   | gray   | sandy    | light       | 5 0     | Madison Co., Ill.       | laborer       | May 24, 1847, Weoster, Ohio       | June 24, 1847, Mount Vernon, O.                          | Deserted from the battle field on the morning, attached to B Co., 4th artillery   |
| 1711 | Austin Mullerky      | "                     | 31   | gray   | brown    | fair        | 5 7     | Sligo, Ireland          | laborer       | Sept. 7, 1846, Pittsburg          | Feb. 23, 1847, Buena Vista, Mex.                         | Supposed to be in the neighborhood of Carlisle, Pa.   |
| 1712 | Christopher Gould    | 4th art.              | 26   | gray   | brown    | dark        | 5 7     | Cumberland, Penn.       | silver plater | June 1, 1846, Harrisburg, Pa.     | M'ch 26, 1847, " "                                       | Supposed to have gone to the state of Illinois  |
| 1713 | Cyrus Bowman         | "                     | 28   | hazel  | sandy    | fair        | 5 8     | York, Pa.               | laborer       | June 6, 1846, Carlisle, Pa.       | May 23, 1847, Saltillo, Mex.                             | Deserted from the steamboat Grace Darling at Memphis, Tennessee   |
| 1714 | David Brown          | R. O.                 | 28   | gray   | fair     | fair        | 5 4     | New-York city           | laborer       | June 23, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.     | June 24, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.                            | Supposed to be in Pottsville, Pennsylvania  |
| 1715 | Nicholas Devere      | 16th inf.             | 28   | gray   | light    | ruddy       | 5 4     | France                  | carpenter     | May 1, 1847, Cairo, Ill.          | May 13, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.                             | Was seen going to Medina, La.   |
| 1716 | James Mallon         | recruit               | 21   | dark   | dark     | fair        | 5 9     | Cavan, Ireland          | laborer       | May 19, 1847, Reading, Pa.        | June 26, 1847, Reading, Pa.                              | Left for Detroit and Canada   |
| 1717 | Cyrus H. Tucker      | 10th inf.             | 24   | black  | fair     | fair        | 5 7     | New-York                | waggon maker  | April 27, 1847, Louisville, Ky.   | June 8, 1847, Matamoras                                  |   |
| 1718 | Myron Mumme          | rec. 10th inf.        | 19   | blue   | brown    | florid      | 5 4     | Coyhoga Co., Ohio       | farmer        | June 16, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio    | June 29, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio                           |   |
| 1719 | Ed Cochler           | "                     | 18   | gray   | brown    | dark        | 5 6     | Columbiana Co., Ohio    | boatman       | June 21, 1847, " "                | June 29, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1720 | Augustine Haerler    | "                     | 26   | gray   | light    | florid      | 5 4     | Germany                 | mason         | June 22, 1847, " "                | June 29, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1721 | James A. Alexander   | volunteers K          | 23   | blue   | sandy    | fair        | 5 8     | Virginia                | carpenter     | June 2, 1847, Virginia            | June 11, 1847, Rockbridge Co., Va.                       |   |
| 1722 | Joshua Hornsby       | "                     | 23   | dark   | light    | ruddy       | 5 0     | Patrick Co., Va.        | farmer        | May 23, 1847, Monroe Co., Va.     | June 11, 1847, Virginia                                  |   |
| 1723 | Hiram Hladman        | 1st inf.              | 23   | dark   | dark     | dark        | 5 8     | Burnett, Vt.            | musician      | Jan. 6, 1847, Lowell              | April 22, 1847, Vera Cruz, Mex.                          |   |
| 1724 | Evans Davis          | recruit               | 28   | brown  | brown    | dark        | 5 6     | Antrim, Ireland         | soldier       | June 4, 1847, New-York            | July 3, 1847, recruiting station New-York                | Is likely to go to West Cambridge, Mass., served one enlistment in Co. C, 1st art.  |
| 1725 | Casper Knecht        | 10th inf.             | 26   | hazel  | black    | sallow      | 5 8     | Middelsbadt, Wurtemburg | farmer        | April 26, 1847, Detroit, Mich.    | June 26, 1847, Detroit, Mich.                            | Has a wife and family in Detroit, took with him his military clothing   |
| 1726 | Dennis O'Sullivan    | "                     | 23   | blue   | black    | pale        | 5 3     | Kerry Co., Ireland      | watch maker   | April 6, 1847, " "                | June 26, 1847, " "                                       | Has friends in Detroit, and is supposed to be concealed there, took clothing, knapsack, &c.   |
| 1727 | Thomas Macomb        | recruit               | 33   | blue   | brown    | florid      | 5 10    | Lanarkshire, Scotland   | laborer       | June 1, 1847, Galena, Ill.        | June 9, 1847, Galena, Ill.                               | Is of Irish parentage, thick set in person  |
| 1728 | Michael Davis        | 10th inf. rec.        | 21   | blue   | black    | dark        | 5 5     | Maine, n'r Canada line  | laborer       | June 26, 1847, Louisville, Ky.    | June 27, 1847, Louisville, Ky.                           | Marked with small pox in the face, very swarthy complexion  |
| 1729 | Wm. H. Backhouse     | recruit               | 23   | d gray | dark     | dark        | 5 9     | Westmoreland, Va.       | carpenter     | June 10, 1847, Pittsburg          | July 1, 1847, Pittsburg                                  | 2d desertion, en route to principal depot   |
| 1730 | Nicholas Gardner     | "                     | 31   | blue   | light    | fair        | 5 9     | Bethlehem, N.Y.         | labourer      | July 2, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.   | July 2, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.                          |   |
| 1731 | Edward Johnston      | "                     | 24   | gray   | brown    | freckled    | 5 8     | Eastport, Maine         | sailor        | June 16, 1846, Philadelphia       | June 27 or 28, 1847, Ft. Plain, N.Y.                     |   |
| 1732 | Charles Woodruff     | rec. 10th inf.        | 21   | hazel  | brown    | fair        | 5 3     | Clarkson, N.Y.          | boatman       | April 23, 1847, Rochester         | June 27 or 28, 1847, " "                                 |   |
| 1733 | Mathew Jackson       | 11th regt.            | 26   | blue   | brown    | dark        | 5 6     | State of Ohio           | drover        | June 29, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.    | June 29, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.                           | Enlisted under the name of Mathew Jackson, real name supposed to be John Thompson, and that he was a resident of New-Philadelphia O.          |
| 1734 | Wm. Griffin          | 13th regt. D          | 18   | blue   | sandy    | fair        | 5 1     | Greenville, S.C.        | sailor        | May 28, 1847, Greenville, S.C.    | June 28, 1847, Ft. Moultrie                              |   |
| 1735 | Peter Carling        | vol. regt.            | 23   | gray   | d brown  | fresh       | 5 10    | Wicklow, Ireland        | sailor        | June 21, 1847, Baltimore          | June 23, 1847, Baltimore                                 |   |
| 1736 | Johannes Brand       | recruit               | 24   | gray   | brown    | florid      | 5 5     | Germany                 | mason         | May 11, 1847, New-York            | June 20, 1847, Ft. Columbus, N.Y.                        |   |
| 1737 | Henry Bradley        | "                     | 24   | hazel  | light    | florid      | 5 4     | Germany                 | tanner        | June 6, 1847, " "                 | June 30, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1738 | Edward Canley        | "                     | 18   | hazel  | brown    | fair        | 5 4     | Ireland                 | laborer       | June 16, 1847, " "                | June 30, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1739 | Mathias Seller       | "                     | 23   | hazel  | light    | fair        | 5 4     | Germany                 | carpenter     | June 6, 1847, " "                 | June 30, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1740 | James Phelps         | volunteers B          | 19   | blue   | dark     | freckled    | 5 10    | Georgetown, D.C.        | painter       | M'ch 13, 1847, Washington, D.C.   | M'ch 30, 1847, Ft. McHenry                               | Transferred from Co. E, Volunteers  |
| 1741 | Henry Fandy          | "                     | 23   | gray   | brown    | light       | 5 9     | Greene Co., N.Y.        | butcher       | M'ch 13, 1847, Norfolk, Va.       | April 26, 1847, New-Orleans                              |   |
| 1742 | John Burke           | "                     | 26   | gray   | brown    | light       | 5 8     | New-London, Ct.         | sailor        | M'ch 6, 1847, " "                 | April 26, 1847, Norfolk                                  |   |
| 1743 | Wm. Faine            | "                     | 26   | blue   | dark     | light       | 5 9     | Newbern, N.C.           | laborer       | M'ch 18, 1847, " "                | April 26, 1847, " "                                      |   |
| 1744 | Lindsay Pugh         | "                     | 26   | dark   | dark     | florid      | 5 8     | Caroline Co., Va.       | harnessmaker  | M'ch 18, 1847, " "                | April 26, 1847, " "                                      |   |
| 1745 | John Reed            | "                     | 21   | dark   | dark     | sallow      | 5 6     | Norfolk Co., Va.        | sailor        | M'ch 3, 1847, " "                 | April 26, 1847, " "                                      |   |
| 1746 | James T. Wilkins     | "                     | 21   | dark   | brown    | light       | 5 8     | La Fayette, La.         | tinner        | M'ch 24, 1847, " "                | April 26, 1847, " "                                      |   |
| 1747 | Nelson Brinnell      | recruit               | 23   | hazel  | brown    | light       | 5 8     | Montreal, Canada        | laborer       | June 2, 1847, Worcester, Mass.    | June 4, 1847, Worcester, Mass.                           | Was attached to Capt. Venter's Co. at Cincinnati, to join Capt. King of Co. D, deserted while the vessel lay in the stream.                   |
| 1748 | Andrew Hamilton      | 10th regt. A          | 23   | blue   | black    | light       | 5 6     | Montgomery Co., N.Y.    | shoemaker     | June 2, 1847, Bell Bountain, Ohio | June 1, 1847, New-Orleans                                |   |
| 1749 | Landing A. Swan      | recruit               | 23   | gray   | dark     | fair        | 5 6     | Germany                 | farmer        | June 2, 1847, " "                 | June 26, 1847, Utica, N.Y.                               |   |
| 1750 | Charles Brand        | rec. 10th inf.        | 24   | blue   | dark     | fair        | 5 6     | Wicklow, Ireland        | sailor        | June 21, 1847, Baltimore          | July 1, 1847, Pittsburg                                  |   |
| 1751 | Peter Carling        | volunteers K          | 23   | gray   | d brown  | fresh       | 5 10    | Knox Co., Ohio          | farmer        | June 21, 1847, Baltimore          | June 23, 1847, Baltimore                                 |   |
| 1752 | Wm. Artell           | 4th art.              | 20   | hazel  | it brown | sallow      | 5 11    | Sligo, Ireland          | farmer        | May 28, 1846, Columbia, Pa.       | June 9, 1847, Camargo, Mex.                              |   |
| 1753 | Wm. Black            | recruit               | 26   | gray   | it brown | fair        | 5 6     | Sligo, Ireland          | sailor        | June 23, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.      | July 6, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.                              |   |
| 1754 | John Davis           | "                     | 24   | hazel  | black    | freckled    | 5 4     | Philadelphia, Pa.       | blacksmith    | July 1, 1847, Pittsburg           | July 6, 1847, Pittsburg                                  |   |
| 1755 | Owen McDouall        | 4th art. rec.         | 23   | d gray | brown    | florid      | 5 3     | Little York, Pa.        | blacksmith    | May 13, 1847, Columbia, Pa.       | May 31, 1847, Baltimore, Md.                             |   |
| 1756 | John Hammond         | recruit               | 31   | blue   | brown    | fair        | 5 5     | Boston, Mass.           | printer       | July 2, 1847, Providence          | July 6, 1847, Providence                                 |   |
| 1757 | John Turner          | 1st drag.             | 25   | blue   | brown    | fair        | 5 9     | Cork, Ireland           | weaver        | June 28, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.  | July 8, 1847, Rect. rendezvous at Philadelphia, Pa.      | Wore dragoon's fatigue clothing, when last seen   |
| 1758 | Hugh Carrigan        | 1st regiment          | 46   | hazel  | brown    | dark        | 5 6     | Ireland                 | laborer       | June 14, 1847, Detroit, Mich.     | June 21, 1847, Detroit, Mich.                            | Supposed to be in Detroit   |
| 1759 | James Roscoe         | Mich. vol.            | 26   | black  | black    | dark        | 5 8     | Sandwich, Canada        | carpenter     | June 18, 1847, " "                | June 21, 1847, " "                                       | Speaks French do do   |
| 1760 | Solomon Spicer       | "                     | 26   | blue   | light    | light       | 5 8     | Essex, N.Y.             | law student   | June 17, 1847, " "                | June 21, 1847, " "                                       | Supposed to have gone into the interior of the State  |
| 1761 | Max Mook             | "                     | 27   | gray   | red      | florid      | 5 8     | Wertzburg, Germany      | blacksmith    | June 16, 1847, " "                | June 21, 1847, " "                                       | Stout built, likely to be about Detroit   |
| 1762 | John Brown           | recruit               | 25   | gray   | light    | fair        | 5 8     | Ireland                 | laborer       | July 1, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.      | July 4, 1847, Syracuse N.Y.                              |   |
| 1763 | James O'Brien        | "                     | 23   | hazel  | brown    | florid      | 5 9     | Ireland                 | laborer       | June 4, 1847, Newark, N.J.        | July 6, 1847, Newark, N.J.                               |   |
| 1764 | John Woods           | "                     | 23   | hazel  | light    | ruddy       | 5 11    | Dayton, Ohio            | boatman       | July 1, 1847, Pittsburg           | June 7, 1847, Pittsburg                                  | Very good looking, had on soldier's overalls when enlisted  |
| 1765 | Joseph Hill          | 12th regt. K          | 25   | blue   | black    | dark        | 5 3     | Clinton, Pa.            | laborer       | May 31, 1847, Tallahassee, Fla.   | June 10, 1847, Tallahassee, Fla.                         | Deserted while en route from Pittsburg to Newport, Ky.  |
| 1766 | John Stewart         | recruit               | 27   | hazel  | brown    | florid      | 5 10    | Germany                 | shoemaker     | June 26, 1847, Pittsburg          | July 3, 1847, En route from Pittsburg, at Maysville, Ky. | Sharp pointed nose, &c., walks slovenly   |
| 1767 | Charles Coutzer      | "                     | 33   | hazel  | brown    | fair        | 5 6     | Fauquier Co.            | laborer       | July 1, 1847, " "                 | July 8, 1847, Pittsburg                                  | Supposed to have gone into the valley of Va.  |
| 1768 | Minor McDonald       | 11th regt. C          | 26   | blue   | dark     | fair        | 5 9     | Baltimore               | laborer       | June 24, 1847, Wheeling           | June 26, 1847, Wheeling                                  | Went into the state of Ohio   |
| 1769 | Wm. Flynn            | "                     | 33   | dark   | dark     | tanned      | 5 7     | Leeds, England          | shoemaker     | July 1, 1847, " "                 | July 6, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1770 | John Howgate         | recruit               | 33   | gray   | dark     | ruddy       | 5 7     | Monaghan, Ireland       | locksmith     | July 8, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.       | July 9, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.                              |   |
| 1771 | John Duffy           | 11th inf.             | 25   | hazel  | dark     | fair        | 5 7     | Monaghan, Ireland       | shoemaker     | June 29, 1847, Philadelphia       | July 7, 1847, Philadelphia                               | Took clothing &c., supposed to be in the neighborhood of Philadelphia   |
| 1772 | John Cheyne          | 11th inf.             | 27   | blue   | brown    | dark        | 5 9     | Aberdeen, Scotland      | weaver        | July 9, 1847, " "                 | July 12, 1847, " "                                       | Took clothing &c., supposed to be in the neighborhood of Philadelphia   |
| 1773 | John Clark           | "                     | 27   | blue   | sandy    | light       | 5 11    | Co. Derry, Ireland      | morocco dr'sr | June 2, 1847, " "                 | June 14, 1847, " "                                       | Took clothing &c., has very high cheek bones, the initials of his name marked on left hand, between the forefinger and thumb, with Indian ink |
| 1774 | Benjamin Harwood     | 10th regt. rec.       | 22   | blue   | it brown | florid      | 5 11    | Cataugus Co., N.Y.      | farmer        | June 29, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio    | July 3, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio                            | May have been unfairly made away with in N. O., was a steady young man, and expressed no dissatisfaction                                      |
| 1775 | James M. Phillips    | 13th regt. E          | 18   | blue   | light    | fair        | 5 9     | Morgan Co., Ala.        | farmer        | May 10, 1847, Gerard              | July 4, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1776 | Wm. S. Brown         | 10th regt. A          | 21   | blue   | red      | fair        | 5 8     | Tyler, Va.              | farmer        | May 20, 1847, Dixon, Ill.         | May 16, 1847, New-Orleans                                |   |
| 1777 | Merrison Powell      | 11th inf.             | 23   | black  | black    | dark        | 5 11    | Orange Co., Va.         | laborer       | M'ch 18, 1847, Barboursville, Va. | June 18, 1847, Newport bks., Ky.                         |   |
| 1778 | Daniel Speck         | recruit               | 24   | blue   | light    | fair        | 5 7     | Franklin, Pa.           | farmer        | June 3, 1847, Dayton, Ohio        | June 20, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1779 | James Keener         | "                     | 23   | blue   | black    | fair        | 5 9     | Franklin, Pa.           | shoemaker     | June 3, 1847, " "                 | June 29, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1780 | Edjah Crumens        | 11th inf.             | 23   | blue   | light    | fair        | 5 7     | Franklin, Pa.           | farmer        | May 29, 1847, Barboursville       | July 3, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1781 | Nathan Crumens       | "                     | 23   | black  | black    | dark        | 5 7     | Cabell, Va.             | farmer        | May 29, 1847, " "                 | July 3, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1782 | Henry Phillips       | recruit               | 23   | hazel  | dark     | light       | 5 8     | Ohio                    | farmer        | June 26, 1847, " "                | July 3, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1783 | John Warner          | "                     | 19   | gray   | brown    | light       | 5 7     | Germany                 | cabt maker    | June 7, 1847, Milwaukee           | June 8, 1847, Milwaukee                                  |   |
| 1784 | John Ward            | "                     | 23   | gray   | light    | dark        | 5 8     | New-York                | farmer        | June 4, 1847, " "                 | June 21, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1785 | Wm. Thompson         | "                     | 21   | blue   | sandy    | fair        | 5 6     | Boston, Mass.           | sailor        | June 8, 1847, " "                 | June 8, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1786 | Warren Welch         | "                     | 23   | hazel  | black    | dark        | 5 9     | Lancaster, N.H.         | sailor        | July 9, 1847, Boston, Mass.       | July 12, 1847, Boston, Mass.                             |   |
| 1787 | James Burke          | 12th regt. B          | 29   | gray   | brown    | dark        | 5 10    | Ireland                 | farmer        | May 16, 1847, Galena, Ill.        | May 18, 1847, Galena, Ill.                               |   |
| 1788 | Eliza Jennings       | "                     | 23   | blue   | brown    | florid      | 5 0     | Washington Co., Ill.    | farmer        | May 31, 1847, Boonville, Mo.      | June 13, 1847, brig St. Louis mouth of the Ohio          | Was being conveyed to New-Orleans   |
| 1789 | Francis M. Lamm      | "                     | 19   | brown  | brown    | florid      | 5 7     | Cooper, Mo.             | farmer        | June 2, 1847, " "                 | June 21, 1847, Camp Carrollton                           |   |
| 1790 | James S. Owen        | "                     | 25   | black  | brown    | florid      | 5 9     | Powhattan, Va.          | carpenter     | May 26, 1847, " "                 | June 13, 1847, Mouth of the Ohio                         |   |
| 1791 | James B. Smith       | "                     | 23   | blue   | brown    | florid      | 5 11    | Powhattan, Va.          | blacksmith    | May 4, 1847, " "                  | June 16, 1847, Jefferson bks.                            |   |
| 1792 | Thomas Bloomfield    | 13th regt. E          | 23   | gray   | brown    | fair        | 5 8     | Wexford, Ireland        | farmer        | May 29, 1847, Montgomery          | June 22, 1847, Montgomery                                |   |
| 1793 | Wm. Smith            | "                     | 26   | blue   | black    | fair        | 5 8     | Clarke, Ga.             | farmer        | June 9, 1847, " "                 | June 22, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1794 | David Martin         | "                     | 23   | blue   | light    | fair        | 5 6     | Hartford, N.C.          | baker         | June 17, 1847, " "                | June 26, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1795 | Samuel Wesley Jones  | "                     | 29   | blue   | black    | fair        | 5 6     | Jones, Georgia          | farmer        | June 14, 1847, " "                | July 3, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1796 | Francis Riley        | "                     | 29   | blue   | black    | fair        | 5 6     | Cavan, Ireland          | teacher       | May 21, 1847, " "                 | July 9, 1847, " "  |   |
| 1797 | Wm. Howland          | 13th regt. K          | 26   | blue   | it brown | fair        | 5 7     | Lisbon, N.H.            | stone cutter  | May 28, 1847, Galveston           | June 23, 1847, Galveston                                 |   |
| 1798 | Charles Rockstine    | recruit               | 24   | brown  | black    | dark        | 5 7     | Philadelphia, Pa.       | sailor        | June 12, 1847, Albany, N.Y.       | July 16, 1847, Albany, N.Y.                              | One of the permanent party  |
| 1799 | Richard H. Bowling   | 10th inf.             | 33   | hazel  | d brown  | dark        | 5 6     | Sumner Co., Tenn.       | farmer        | July 3, 1847, Louisville, Ky.     | July 10, 1847, Louisville, Ky.                           |   |
| 1800 | John Miller          | "                     | 26   | blue   | brown    | dark        | 5 7     | Oldenburg, Germany      | cigar maker   | July 6, 1847, " "                 | July 10, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1801 | Joseph Dunkin        | "                     | 23   | blue   | d brown  | dark        | 5 6     | Hawkins Co., Va.        | laborer       | June 1, 1847, " "                 | July 10, 1847, " "                                       |   |
| 1802 | Monteville T. Thayer | recruit               | 23   | blue   | d brown  | fair        | 5 9     | Keene, N.H.             | painter       | July 15, 1847, Boston             | July 17, 1847, Boston                                    | Has belonged to a Boston band believed to be the Brigade band   |
| 1803 | Henry Griffiths      | "                     | 23   | hazel  | d brown  | dark        | 5 7     | Duchess Co., N.Y.       | shoemaker     | July 9, 1847, Zanesville, Ohio    | July 9, 1847, Zanesville, Ohio                           |   |
| 1804 | Luther Barnes        | 1st inf.              | 24   | blue   | brown    | fair        | 5 1     | Liverpool, England      | laborer       | Nov. 18, 1846, Columbus           | June 9, 1847, Ft. Scott, Mo.                             |   |
| 1805 | George Russell       | "                     | 26   | blue   | suburn   | fair        | 5 7     | Canaan, Ct.             | carpenter     | Jan. 28, 1847, " "                | June   |   |